FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872. NUMBER 184.

POLITICAL NOTES.

An interesting letter on the political situation from General John A. Dix, of New York, will be found on our second page.

The Convention of Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the fourth (Ohio) district, at Dayton, nominated Judge Winans, of Green county, for Congress. Colonel Parrott was his rival.

Horace Greeley is expected in Concord, N. H., on Thursday next. A reception will probably be tendered him. He will go to Bradford in the afternoon as the guest of Hon. Mason W. Tappan.

Southern democratic journals generally say that Senator Sumner's letter has had little influence with the colored voters, and that they will not follow him into the Greeley camp, but will go in a body for General Grant.

It is reported that the Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts will call a convention to meet at Worcester September 11, the day and place selected by the Democrats, for the purpose of uniting on a State and an electoral ticket.

General Morton C. Hunter, Republican candidate for Congress, addressed a very large audience at the Republican Wigwam, Terra Haute, Ind., last night. He was escorted to the Wigwam by a torch light procession, which made a fine display.

The Tammany Society met in New York last night. A letter was received from Judge Church, declining the position of Tammany Sachem, on the ground that his position and the pressure on his time prevented his connecting himself with local politics. S. L. M. Barlow was unanimously elected Sachem in place of Judge Church.

Fernando Wood says that all "good men," including himself, are for Greeley.

General Joseph E. Johnson, formerly of the rebel army, speaking on the Presidential question, says he would have preferred a Democratic candidate, but as Horace Greeley is nominated, he will vote for him.

The Louisiana Liberal State Convention met in New Orleans yesterday.

Senator Clayton and Hon. Jas. Brooks, Liberal candidate for Governor of Arkansas, spoke at Lewisburg, Conway county, Arkansas, yesterday.

The Steuben (N. Y.) *Times*, lamenting over the nomination of the Tammany candidate, and the "figure he cut" when in the New York Constitutional Convention, revives the memory of the time when, incensed beyond endurance because Mr. Duganne did not following in his wake, he violated all decencies of the occasion by interrupting him and using terrible oaths, in this wise, "Hear the d—d fool! Listen to the d—d fool's trash! Hear the cuss!" And long before the Convention closed its labors, in a rage, after deluging them with oaths, he left, never to return.

Among the causes to which the Republican defeat in North Carolina may be ascribed is the election law of the State, under which the ballot-boxes are taken home on the night of the election, and the votes not counted until the next day. To pave the way for a Democratic victory, the last Legislature, elected by that party, passed a law requiring the use of four ballot-boxes at each voting place, and forbidding the use of colors or devices in printing the tickets, which was in operation for the first time. Votes misplaced or not on plain paper were thrown out.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a Greeley paper, says the proof of Gratz Brown's condition at New Haven is such that his friends should, "without delay, meet this question, either by the evidence of the untruthfulness of the charge or a frank confession of his disgraceful conduct, and the acceptance of the just penalty of it, in withdrawing him from the high candidacy which he occupies before the American people." H. G. would no doubt very willingly part with his incubus.

"Let it be understood I am not here to say there have been no mistakes made by the Republican party. I say there will be mistakes, but let me ask who are they who are ready and anxious to forgive the man who took up arms against our Government; to forgive those who, while holding public offices, used their positions to stab the Government; to forgive those who conspired to burn our cities, and to send pestilence to our homes; who, in short, are ready to forgive anybody and everybody except the Republican party and its leaders?"—[Extract from Henry Wilson's Cincinnati speech.]

General Garfield, one of the strongest men of Ohio, and just nominated for Congress, in a letter which has just been received at Washington, inviting President Grant to visit Cleveland at the time of the annual fair in September, says that the Republican party in northern and north-eastern Ohio was never in a better condition, more harmonious, or more confident of victory. Greeley, he says, has few followers in his abandonment of Republican principles, and no prospects of making any serious impression on the party strength and organization. The letter, which has been forwarded to the President, shows no indication of hesitation or uncertainty which the Greeley men have claimed in Garfield.

The New York *Tribune* has got so far back as the "Black Friday" in trying to revamp Satanic slanders against General Grant. The New York *Times* thus squelches it by referring to the *Tribune* of October 18th, 1869:

"The insinuation that the President was in collusion with the gold gamblers never had a fact to lift it above the level of *audacious calumny*, or a motive save the *coarsest sensationalism or cheapest notoriety*. There was a publication to put gold up. When it assumed dangerous proportions General Grant interfered and crushed it. Thereupon he is charged with having been a member of it! The country knows its Presidential ingrate and will be able, in so plain a case, to reason that men are not secretly seeking that which they openly, determinedly, and effectually destroy. By their fruits ye shall know them."

Ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, who so ably filled the Executive chair of that State during the earlier portion of the rebellion, and who subsequently represented Iowa in the Senate chamber, has been claimed as in sympathy with the Greeley movement. He very promptly sets the stamp of his reprobation upon the imputation and defines his position in terms at once forcible and eloquent. He says General Grant was his first choice, and then adds:

"His first term as President is equivalent to his Mississippi campaign in the rebellion. It has done much to bring us final peace, but a second term is as much needed as was the final campaign in Virginia. That campaign is now being fought. In Virginia his first battles were in the 'Wilderness' of woods, and rocks, and streams, and hills, that lay in his path, and the fire at first seemed dreadful, but he 'fought it out on that line,' although 'it took all summer,' and he won. This battle is now being fought in the 'wilderness' of studied misrepresentations, deliberate lies, and artful insinuations of those who hate him for the victories by which the country was saved; but we have 'all summer' before us to clear the rubbish from his path, and in November next we will reach the political Appomattox which will give us final peace and safety."

A Saco (Maine) special says that ex-Senator Doolittle addressed a large political meeting there on Saturday evening.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in a column and a half letter addressed to Charles Sumner, reviewing the Senator's recent communication to colored voters, says: "I propose to speak with equal plainness, and as earnestly to counsel my colored countrymen not to follow your lead in this matter, but as voters to move unitedly for the re-election of Grant, and for every consideration pertaining to their safety and happiness, to the causes of equal rights, and the furtherance of national peace and unity."

A Washington special says that Gen. Hutton and Col. Mosby held a joint discussion on the Presidential question at Salem, Va., on Saturday, the former speaking for Greeley and the latter for Grant. *Dr.* Whittier, a physician of Warrington, becoming offended at some remarks made by Mosby, challenged him, and Mosby accepted it on Sunday. The Warrenton authorities learning of the affair, arrested both parties and held them in four thousand dollars bail each to keep the peace in Virginia. It is reported the parties will go to Bladensburg to have out their fight.

The names of George Opdyke, ex Senator Morgan and George W. Curtis, among others, are mentioned as probable candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York.

It is understood that the New York Liberal and Democratic State Convention will be held at Syracuse in the first week of September.

The New Haven *Palladium* tells the *Register* the Greeley organ in New Haven, that it "had, better stop talking about Gratz Brown, and if it really desires to serve that person, it should publish a brief note from Governor English, giving it as his opinion that Brown was sober when he last saw him in New Haven." The *Palladium* says the *Register* would have done so before now if it could, and it may quibble as much as it chooses, but it believes "Brown was drunk."

As to the Banks "departure" the Boston *Transcript* says "has best friends regret the step he has now taken, as they consider that his false move will have very little effect except upon the individual prospects of the late Republican representative from the Sixth Massachusetts District;" and the Boston *Journal* says:

"It would have given the Republicans of Massachusetts pleasure to have had him in their ranks during the coming contest; but he has chosen to join their enemies. They will "close up the ranks" and fight the battle all the more vigorously because their foes are strengthened by a few deserters from their own ranks."

THE CAMPAIGN.

Sumner's Reply to Speaker Blaine's Letter.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO VINDICATE HIMSELF.

Origin of His Opposition to the President.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN IN OBERLIN, OHIO.

Emphatic Denunciation of Sumner's Departure.

GRANT AND HIS ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED.

A Large Republican Meeting in Indianapolis.

SENATOR WILSON'S ADVICE TO THE WORKINGMEN.

Sumner's Reply to Speaker Blaine's Letter.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Senator Sumner thus replies to Speaker Blaine:

Washington, August 5, 1872.—DEAR SIR: I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of pretensions known as Grantism in contradistinction to Republicanism, which you would instal anew in the Government. You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg to say that in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original abolitionist I find, with so many others devoted to the cause I have served always, that I had not missed you until you hastened to report your absence, nor had I taken an account of the Southern secessionists, who, as you aver, are now co-operating with me in support of this original abolitionist, except to rejoice that if among my former associates some, like yourself, hesitate, their places are supplied in an unexpected quarter. You entirely misunderstand me when you introduce an incident of the past and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presidential election? Never while a sufferer did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness, and now after the lapse of more than half a generation, if his name is to be dragged from its repose in the grave where he sleeps to aggravate the passions of a political conflict and arrest the longing one for concord. And here is the essential difference between you and me. At this juncture I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all serve through peace and reconciliation; but this infinite boon you postpone. Seven months have elapsed since the summer and Greeley) laid aside our arms; but unhappily during all this period there has been a hostile spirit toward each other, while the rights of colored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period in human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body? Can we not, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those most on our foes repeal the saying, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." I declare my preference for an original abolitionist as President, rather than you seek to defeat him by crying out that the Democrats will support him, to which I reply, So much the better. Their support is an assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded, the mother of equal rights or reconciliation, is accepted by the Democrats, and this is a pledge of true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas, without which all other victories must fail.

To intensify your allegation, you insist that I am ranged with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs. But pardon me. No one knows how the former will vote, while Robert Toombs is boisterous against Horace Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise and Mosby. This is all very poor, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt. In the same spirit you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call a Democratic administration, and you have the courage to assert as within my knowledge, that by the control which the next Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have positively denied the rights of black men. You say that I know this. Mr. Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently thoughtful not to assert it. I am entirely satisfied that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are openly accepted on one side and contested on the other, must result in a larger number of Congressional representatives devoted to the rights of colored citizens than ever before. Democrats will be found as never before in the ranks of ruling principle that all men are equal before the law, and also to the three constitutional amendments, with a clause in each empowering Congress to enforce in the same by appropriate legislation. But, besides the Democrats, there will be Liberal Republicans pledged likewise, and also yourself and your peculiar associates, who, I trust, will not betray the cause.

Senators and Representatives calling themselves Republicans have been latterly in a large majority in both Houses, but the final means of civil rights to which you refer, though urged by them day after day, has failed to become law, less I fear from Democratic opposition than from Republican lukewarmness and want of support in the President.

The great issue which the people are called to decide in November is on the President, and nobody knows better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now, Mr. Speaker, Horace Greeley involves what I most desire. With such a President Congress will be changed for the first time since the war. The equal rights of all will have been declared by the representative at the head of the Government, whose presence there will be of higher significance than that of any victor of war, being not only testimony, but a constant motive power in this great cause. Opposition, whether open hostility or more subtle treachery, will yield to the steady influence of such a representative. Therefore, in looking to the President, I look also to Congress, which will take its character in a large measure from him. In choosing Horace Greeley, we do the best we can for the whole Government, not only in the Executive, but in the Legislative branch. While we decline to support nepotism, repayment of personal gifts by official patronage, seizure of war powers and indignity to the black Republic, and various incapacities exhibited by the President and rings by which he governs, none of which you defend. You know well that the rings are already condemned by the American people. For myself, I say plainly and without hesitation that I prefer Horace Greeley with any Congress possible on the Cincinnati platform to President Grant with his pretensions and his rings, a vote for whom involves support of all his pretensions, with prolonged power in all rings. There must be another influence and another example. The administration in all its parts is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment of justice, quickened by industry, and not only the two Houses of Congress, but the whole country will feel an irresistible authority overspreading, pervading and permeating everywhere. Therefore, in proportion as you are earnest for the rights of colored citizens, and place them above all partisan triumph, you will be glad to support the candidate whose heart has always throbbed for humanity. The country needs such a motive power in the White House. It needs a generous fountain there. In one word, it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine.

The personal imputation you make upon me I repel with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the President until somewhat tardily awakened by his painful conduct on the island of St. Domingo, involving the seizure of war power in violation of the Constitution, and indignity to the black republic in violation of international law; and when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages, I was set upon by those acting in his behalf.

Such is the origin of my opposition. I could not have done less without a failure in that duty which is with me a rule of life, nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiments are less active you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile I appeal confidently to the candid judgment of those who, amidst all present differences of opinion, unite in great objects far above party or President, to which my life is devoted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES SUMNER.

To the Honorable Speaker Blaine.

Republican Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 5.—The Republican meeting at the Wigwam to-night to hear Senator Wilson was a monstrous affair. Every available inch of standing room in the building was occupied and thousands were unable to get within hearing distance. The Senator was escorted from the residence of Governor Morton by a very large torch-light procession, reaching the Wigwam about 9 P. M. The Senator was greeted with loud applause, and was introduced by Hon. J. W. Gordon.

Mr. Wilson commenced his speech, which was mainly addressed to the working men, by referring to his first visit to this city seventeen years ago, when he addressed the party then just formed, which took its position on the side of freedom, and which had achieved the grandest record of any political organization in the world, and appealed to the workingmen of Indianapolis to stand by the Republican party, because it had been the champion of the laboring class, black and white. It was organized for work. Its organization was necessary more was done for the interest of the workingmen than anything else that could have done. Lifting the slave to manhood, it had dignified labor.

He asked: shall this great political organization continue to control the country, or shall it perish? The great work is before us. Indiana is on the skirmish line, and must fight the first battle. The eye of the nation is upon you. If you carry the State in October you settle the great Presidential contest in November. From what he had seen since he came to Indiana, he was satisfied it would remain where it was in 1868. Some had gone out from us. He had no unkind word to say against Greeley, Brown and others, but they should not undertake to deceive the people. The contest was not between Greeley and Grant, but between the Democratic and Republican parties. The election of Greeley is the triumph of the Democratic party. He did not believe one hundred thousand Republicans in the United States would vote for Greeley, and did not suppose one hundred Republicans voted the Democratic ticket in North Carolina at the recent election. He closed with an appeal to stand by the great organization.

He was followed in a short and spirited address by General Fennell, of Kentucky.

Short speeches were also made at the wigwam by Hon. J. W. Gordon and Hon. Jesse Harper. Another meeting of those unable to gain admission to the wigwam was organized on the street, which was addressed by J. W. Campbell, of Richville, and several others.

Meeting of Colored Men in Oberlin, Ohio.

OBERLIN, O., August 5.—The colored citizens of this place, in one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held, have just unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Senator Sumner, in a published letter, has advised the colored voters of the country to cast their lot with the Democratic party, therefore we, the colored citizens of Oberlin, in mass meeting assembled, declare

First—While we do not forget, but most gratefully remember the life-long devotion of Charles Sumner to the cause of human freedom and equality, we nevertheless refuse to be led by him into the ranks of that party which has bitterly denounced and most stubbornly resisted every step that has been taken toward the liberation and enfranchisement of our race.

Second—That, reposing under unbounded confidence in the integrity and patriotism of General Grant, and taking his past as an index of his future record, we pledge to him and the party which supports him our earnest endeavors to secure his election, believing that in this consummation the interests of our race and the cause of good government will be inestimably benefited.

Third—That we earnestly urge the colored men of the United States to be faithful in their allegiance to the Republican party, which party has secured to them every right they now enjoy, and to which alone we look for protection in the future, and we declare, without hesitation, that we press it as our opinion, that the triumphant election of Grant and Wilson in November will be to us the harbinger of protection, and to our land the guarantee of peace and prosperity.

STATE NEWS.

MR. JOHN BRINKER, of Porter township, one of the oldest citizens of Clarion county, died July 25th, at the ripe old age of 81 years.

W. G. STOUGHTON & CO. recently sold seventy-nine acres of oil land, known as the McCleary farm, near the town of Fairview, Butler county, for $40,000.

THE United States Hotel, Hollidaysburg, has been sold to Messrs. Olmes and Sink for $1,175. They sold the lot to Fred Ackel, Esq., for $600. The building will be removed to Altoona.

ON Saturday week, Shenandoah City, Schuylkill county, witnessed a very extraordinary and sad funeral. Three generations, a grandmother, mother and child were interred together—all victims to small-pox.

CHARLES CARROLL, the man who was sentenced to Clarion county jail six months at the last court, for stealing, and who escaped a few weeks since, was killed in a fight at Louisville, Ky., a few days since. The principal witness against him was killed by lightning at Parker's a few weeks ago.

ON Sunday, the 26th ult., lightning struck the shed near the barns of Mr. Harlow Greenfield, of Conneaut township, Crawford county, setting it on fire, which, immediately spreading to the barns, three in number, all of which were entirely destroyed. Mr. Greenfield had just got his entire crop secured the day before.

MR. A. A. BROOKS, a citizen of Chest Springs, Cambria county, was killed instantly a few days ago at his saw mill, three miles distant from that place. He was at work gumming a saw at the time, when the emery wheel burst, and a portion of it striking him on the head, fractured the skull, causing instant death as stated. The deceased was a young man and but recently married.

THE successful bidders for the contract to supply the State with paper, awarded at Harrisburg the other day, were B. M. Moore, of Philadelphia, and the Messrs. Mullin, of Mount Holly, at 15 cents per pound for printing paper. The only bidder for the bill paper was C. H. Mullin, of Mount Holly Springs, to whom the contract was awarded at 22½ cents per pound. The book paper awarded was at 40 cents per pound. The envelope paper was awarded to the Messrs. Mullin, of Mount Holly Springs, at 40 and 50 pounds to the ream. The bill paper (double flat cap) must be 17 by 26 inches and weigh 28 pounds to the ream.

A FARMER residing near Brownsville, Fayette county, named John S. Gorr, lately sheared a flock of sheep, some of which yielded the largest fleeces that ever came off a sheep's back. The fleeces are of one year's growth, and not left over a year, as is often done, to obtain heavy fleeces. One hundred and forty sheep averaged 13 pounds 4 ounces. Several ewes sheared 18 to 20 pounds, a number 17 and 18 to 19 pounds each; one two year old buck, 21 pounds 8 ounces; another 21 pounds 10 ounces; one buck 30 pounds 5 ounces; one ewe 23 pounds 6 ounces.

ON the 29th ult., Lewis Scott, about thirty years of age, while at work at Stratton's steam saw mill at Evansburg, Crawford county, met with a horrible death. He was attempting to throw a belt on to the pulley on the main shaft, when his right arm was caught and he was drawn around the shaft, which was making four hundred revolutions per minute. At each revolution he struck a beam about a foot above the pulley, fairly mashing his body to a pulp. The right arm and both legs were completely torn off, one of the legs being thrown some ten feet from the body; the entire back portion of the head was mashed to a pulp, his face, singular to relate, escaping. His brains were spattered over the mill, and pieces of flesh and bones were found many feet from the scene. The remains, when gathered up, presented a most horrible sight, too shocking even for imagination.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 5, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 8 P. M., August 5, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Omaha	10	0	0	0.1
Davenport	3	2	*	*
Keokuk	3	4	*	*
Cairo	19	10	0	1.0
St. Louis	15	6	0	0.6
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	0.1
Cincinnati	8	10	0	0.9
Louisville	5	2	0	0.3
Memphis	15	3	0	0.5
Vicksburg	25	1	*	*
Nashville	2	5	0	0.7

*Report not received.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—River falling; 30 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and very warm until 5 P. M., when a heavy shower of rain fell; cloudy; 70. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo; Umpire, Harpeth Shoals. Departed—Umpire, Harpeth Shoals.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Arrived—Ada Hellman, Evansville; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. C. Gray, Memphis; Ada Hellman, Evansville. River falling; 5 feet 6 inches in canal; 4 feet 6 inches in chute. Weather clear and pleasant. Business dull.

CAIRO, ILL., August 5.—Arrived Ajax, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; Mary Boyd, Memphis, 1 P. M.; W. H. Brown, St. Louis, 3; N. W. C., Caseyville, 3; Belle Vernon, Cincinnati, 4; Lawrence, Memphis, 5; Jno. F. Tolle, St. Louis, 7; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburgh, 8. Departed—Arlington, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Ajax, New Orleans, 1; Mary Boyd, St. Louis, 3; Eddyville, Nashville, 5; Lawrence, Cincinnati, 6. River fallen 12 inches. Clear and pleasant: thermometer 78.

EVANSVILLE, August 5.—Clear and hot; river falling; mercury 90.. Business fair. Nashville, Cairo to Cincinnati, 1 A. M.; Mollie Ragon, Louisville to Cairo, 2 A. M.; Quickstep, from Cairo, 8 A. M.; Rapidan No. 2, from Eastport, 9 A. M.; Tarascon, Louisville, 10 A. M.; Fairchild, Henderson and return; Liberty No. 4 and barges, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Mary Ament, Grand View and return, 1:30 P. M.; Jennie Howell, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Bowling Green, to Green River, 4 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, to Cairo, 5 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Arrived—Fearless, Cairo; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, Memphis; Crescent City, New Orleans; Clipper, Paducah. Departed—Merrill, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Clinton, St. Paul. River falling. Clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—River eight feet six inches; falling.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Weather clear and pleasant. River declining. Arrived—Anna, Cincinnati; Dardanelle, Little Rock. Departed—Utah and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Sharp McDonald and barges, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, August 5.—Down—Cairo, Smoky City, and barges; James Howard, Julia, Lady Lee, J. H. Johnson, and Frank Pargoud. Up—Henry Ames. Clear and warm.

THE INDIANS.

Frauds Unearthed.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Hon. John P. Shanks, of Indiana, and Hon. John A. Smith, of Ohio, who with Hon. S. S. Burdett, of Missouri, constitute a 8th-Committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, to investigate the alleged frauds on the tribes inhabiting Indian Territory, arrived here yesterday and left for home this morning. They have visited the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Osages, and other tribes. They have taken an immense amount of testimony, and unearthed frauds to a very large amount.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE ELECTIONS.

Two Thousand Republican Majority in North Carolina.

THREAT OF MERRIMON TO CONTEST THE ELECTION.

Large Democratic Losses in Kentucky.

North Carolina.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The *Times'* Raleigh special to-night says seventy-two counties give Caldwell, for Governor, *one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six majority*, which it is believed, cannot be overcome, as the Democrats will not get the vote of 1870. Merrimon says he will contest the election before the Legislature unless the Republican majority is more than one thousand. The Legislature is Democratic by a majority of eighteen on a joint ballot. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee estimates the Republican majority at *two thousand*.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A Raleigh special says that from the latest figures the majority for Merrimon will not be far from two thousand. The Republicans now yield his election.

WILMINGTON, August 5.—The Democrats have fears as reports of Republican gains come in. The Democrats have a majority of the Legislature and five out of eight Congressmen.

The following official returns of majorities for Merrimon have been received here:

Catawba county, majority 845; loss 49. Duplin, majority 115, gain 162; Alamania, majority 255; gain 510; Gaston, majority 239; loss 23; Harnett, majority 175, loss 103.

Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, August 5.—The election in this city and in this county and adjoining counties passed off quietly, a large vote being polled. The following returns are received:

Fayette county—Lexington, for Appeal Judge, Pryor, Democrat, 1,431; Menzien, Independent, 48. For Sheriff, Eastin, Democrat, 1,454; Tarlton, Republican, 2,273. Athens—Pryor, 269; Blackburn, Democrat, 1,100; Menzien, 1,100. Pryor, 288; Menzien, 1; Eastin, 245; Tarlton, 116. Tarlton, Republican, for Sheriff, is elected by a reduced majority of probably 250.

Franklin county—Franklin, Pryor, 526; Menzien, 3. For Sheriff, Chann, Democrat, 520; Scofield, Republican, 102.

Bourbon county—Hutchinson Station, for Sheriff, Democratic 110; Theckmorton, Republican, 117.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The county, city and district election in Covington and Newport to-day went off quietly. Pryor, for the Court of Appeals (Democrat), has a small majority. All the other candidates for minor offices are elected by considerable majorities. The independents beating the Democrats badly. Covington gave a large majority for a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars for a new bridge over the Ohio river. The new city charter was defeated by a large vote.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The local election today passed off quietly. A large vote was polled and the regular nominated Democratic ticket defeated by a very large majority. The opposition on the citizens' ticket, composed of Democrats, were elected entire, notwithstanding the fact that Pryor had been defeated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican papers of the city.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, August 5.—The election is over. It was peaceable throughout. Small squads of the Navoo Legion rode about the streets, but otherwise there was no improper demonstration. The Mormon candidates, of course, were elected. Maxwell, however, received a handsome vote, and will contest the seat.

The papers to-day are loaded with details of the riot on Saturday night. The *Journal* calls it a colossal outrage. This was the first time that Gentile ladies voted in Utah. Only one of them was challenged—Mrs. Stenhouse—but her ballot was afterwards received.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1872.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BARNARD.

The New York *Tribune* says: A friend of Judge Barnard is authority for the statement that his resignation is in the hands of a friend, who will endeavor to submit it for file at the office of the Secretary of State in time to save the Judge from conviction and disfranchisement.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A dispatch from Alexandria Bay says that President Grant is staying with some friends on one of the islands there in the St. Lawrence river. On Saturday a crowd went to call on him, but the President was so fatigued that to avoid the rush he went off fishing with General Sheridan, who had previously arrived with some friends from Chicago. Late in the evening the President and party, Sheridan joined with a boat full of splendid fish. The Presidential party held religious services yesterday under an improvised canopy.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.

Deane's bonded warehouse was robbed of ten thousand dollar's worth of silks last night. H. Bell and Wm. Deane were arrested and the property recovered to-day.

APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS DENIED.

Judge Pratt to-day denied the application of the *Star* and *Sunday Democrat* for a mandamus against the Board of audit to allow their claims against the city.

SILKS SEIZED.

Some $40,000 worth of silks were seized this morning in a shop fitted up ostensibly as a cigar store. It is believed the goods were smuggled. There were no arrests.

STORY DENIED.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says several of Judge Barnard's friends, who were interviewed to-day, pronounce the story of his resignation as totally false.

CROWDED PRISONS.

The city prisons are unusually crowded, there being six hundred persons awaiting trial, twenty-two of whom are charged with homicide.

Robbery at the Merchants' Exchange.

The New York Schuetzen Corps commenced their annual shooting festival to-day. It will be continued three days.

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.

A Washington special says Secretary Boutwell anticipates that the reduction of the public debt for August will be over twelve millions.

DIED.

Simon Leland, the former hotel proprietor, died at New Rochelle, on Saturday night.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1872.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy, will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on November 19, and take the place of Rear Admiral Winslow, who retires on account of long and faithful service.

On November 24th Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green will be retired, and Commodore George F. Emmons, now in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, to take his place. Rear Admiral Winslow, however, having received a vote of thanks from Congress, constructively remains on the active list for ten years after the date of his retirement, the same as if he had been retired permanently.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Variable north-easterly and south-westerly winds in the South, Atlantic and Gulf States, with a continued rain fall in the former on Tuesday, and threatening weather on the western gulf; partly cloudy weather with southerly to westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States; south-westerly winds from Michigan to Lake Ontario, and south-westward to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; clearing and clear weather in the north-west, with north-westerly winds.

SARATOGA.

Trial of Judge Barnard.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 5.—The prosecution in the case of Judge Barnard took the testimony of a few witnesses to-day concerning the charges in the thirty-first article, and announced that they were now entirely closed. It is probable the defense will conclude the taking of testimony to-morrow.

TITUSVILLE.

New Oil Well on Fire—Three Men Fatally and Two Seriously Burned.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 5.—In the new oil field on Turkey Run, near St. Petersburg, a new well was struck this morning, which accidentally took fire, burning three men fatally and so seriously injuring two others that their recovery is doubtful.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Geneva Arbitration.

Considerable Business Disposed Of—The Mexican Revolution Still Continuing—Raid into Texas.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION STILL CONTINUING.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A Matamoras special says that Rocha is preparing to take the field against Trevino. Quiroga refuses to accept the amnesty proffered by the existing Government. They oppose Lerdo De Tajada's cabinet, and are in favor of Diaz for President.

Reliable information from Tamaulipas confirms the former news, that the place is still in possession of the revolutionary party, who exact large sums of money from persons passing through, who in fact are buying their liberty. There is no immediate prospect of a change for the better.

RAID INTO TEXAS.

MATAMORAS, August 5.—Colonel Pedro Valdez, of the Mexican army, crossed the Rio Grande with an armed band, captured Abram Gonzales at his ranche below Eagle Pass, Tex., and carried him a prisoner to Mexico. Valdez also took horses from Gonzale's ranche.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, August 5.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and adjourned at three. A considerable amount of business was disposed of, no obstacles occurring to impede progress.

No confidence whatever is to be placed in the rumors which are published from day to day of the decisions of the Board. The strictest secrecy as to its proceedings is enjoined on and maintained by every person connected with the court to prevent the premature publication and improper use of news in the stock markets of Europe and America.

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING.

MADRID, August 5.—King Amadeus has arrived at San Sebastian, in Pierrue Galposca, and met with a warm reception. He was visited by the Prefect of the adjoining French department of Bossis Pyrenees, who delivered a congratulatory letter from Thiers.

FRANCE.

THIERS GOING TO THE SEA-SIDE.

PARIS, August 5.—Thiers will leave Paris today for Trionville, a seaside resort in Colavados.

CRIMINALITIES.

Shooting Affray.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Thomas Stewart was shot and fatally wounded by a black man, named George Stewart, in Warrenton, Missouri, on Saturday night. The affair is alleged to have grown out of politics, Thomas being a Greeley man and George a Grant man. George had been a slave of Thomas' father. The murderer fled.

KNOCKED SENSELESS AND ROBBED.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 5.—About eight o'clock last night a carpenter named Benjamin Kingsbury was knocked senseless and robbed of over one hundred dollars, near Cedar street, just outside the city limits. At last advices Mr. Kingsbury was still unconscious.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

CHICAGO, August 5.—A terrible cold-blooded murder of a police officer was perpetrated in the extreme southern part of the city early this morning. Officers Scanlan and O'Meara, about one o'clock, went to a saloon on South Halsted street, with a view to effecting the arrest of Chris. Rafferty for disorderly conduct. While Scanlan was reading the warrant Rafferty suddenly made a dash for the door, near which O'Meara was standing on the pavement, and shot O'Meara in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes. Scanlan pursued the fleeing murderer, but was unable to capture him, and at a late hour this evening he was still at large.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—On Saturday night a negro named Watkins, living two miles north of New Albany, Ind., was arrested on a charge of murdering his wife. Her body was found lying in the house, very bloody and one side of the skull fractured in a terrible manner.

FIRES.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—The distillery warehouse of W. Burns & Co., and Compton & Garrett's grocery store, on Market street, D. Lovewon & Co.'s and Olwill & Brother's dry goods stores, on the public square, were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in Compton & Garrett's store at three o'clock, and extended to the others.

PROPELLER DESTROYED.

COLLINGWOOD, CAN., August 5.—Captain McPherson and crew arrived here, bringing particulars of the propeller Jno. F. Ballentine, from Chicago, July 29, with sixteen thousand bushels of wheat. The fire occurred off the Sheddagaller light-house on the night of the 29th, and the crew and cargo all saved. The wreck drifted into Hog Island Bay.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 5.—The Iowa elevator, one of the oldest in the city, owned by Hugh Maher, was entirely destroyed by fire at four o'clock this morning. It contained 180,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, which was valued at $70,000. The building was probably worth $25,000.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Casey's turpentine factory in South Brooklyn was destroyed to-day. Loss $20,000.

CASUALTIES.

Accident to Treasurer Spinner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—Treasurer Spinner, during an attack of vertigo this morning, fell from his chair, cutting his head severely. He will be well in a day or two.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

TRENTON, N. J., August 5.—In consequence of a misplaced switch, the 6:45 A. M. train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, ran into two cars near Whitehill. The engineer and brakeman jumped from the train and were considerably injured.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—To-day a young man named David Thomas, employed at Dupont & Co.'s paper mill, this city, caught in a portion of the machinery and his head crushed and torn from the body, causing instant death.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 5.—The boiler to a portable saw mill exploded in Webster county, near Dixon, Kentucky, on Sunday afternoon, killing Aaron Bellow and wounding his father, F. R. Bellow, and John Romage, the latter it is feared fatally.

MILWAUKEE.

Prevention of "Corners" in Commerce.

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—President West, of the Chamber of Commerce, called the members of the Milwaukee Board of Trade together at noon to-day, to adopt measures for the prevention of corners or any other pernicious combinations interfering with legitimate commerce. A resolution was adopted that the board of directors be instructed to report such amendment to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce as in their judgment shall best prevent these abuses.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

La Crosse.

TORONTO, August 5.—In a match game of La Crosse on Saturday between the Knickerbocker club of Brooklyn and the Toronto club, the Toronto club won three straight heats in two, five and a half, and three minutes.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Athletics, 24; Baltimores, 9. This was in place of a disputed game, which was declared off.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—A grand inaugural excursion takes place to-day over the first section of twenty-seven miles of the C. & T. H. Railway.

—

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING, corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....H. P. REED
T. P. BOYSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do for 6 months	5 00
Do for 3 months	2 50
Do for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

WE have reliable information from the borough of Tarentum, that a large number of Democrats have announced their purpose to vote for Grant as against Greeley They should also vote the State ticket as aiding to defeat the Liberals in November.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON made a thoughtful speech at the reception of the Japanese Embassy in Boston last week. The Japanese, through one of the Secretaries of the Embassy, gratefully attributed the progress of their country to the friendly violence with which the American people insisted upon the opening of intercourse. On the other hand, as Mr. Emerson neatly says, the West discovered a country and a people full of romance when Commodore Perry "introduced a new thought into his Embassy." Insteads of beads and rum-barrels, we sent to Japan the best of our civilization—steamboats, telescopes, telegraphs, machines, inventions of all kinds, and the gifts have been "gratefully and nobly received, instantly understood, and re-made." Mr. Emerson dwelt particularly upon the eagerness of the Japanese to obtain for their young the advantages of education in the United States.

THE proposed prohibition of emigration to the United States from some parts of Germany, and particularly Prussia, has had the effect of rousing the working-class throughout the country to renewed efforts in that direction. A correspondent writing from Berlin says that in the eastern provinces emigration has assumed larger proportions than ever. In vain does the government warn the population against the fine promises and exagge ated reports spread in the rural localities. In vain do employers increase the wages of their workmen. The sums of money thus earned are only used to gather more quickly the means of paying the cost of emigration to America. In Alsace, the young men, to avoid service in the German army, are emigrating in large numbers. The government does its utmost to prevent emigration, and employs lecturers and journalists to deter the people from leaving the country by representing the hardships and other disadvantages of an emigrant's life.

WHY SHOULD NOT the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and all others interested in telling the story of its great progress to the world, commence organized action at once to secure a fair exhibit of our products at the universal Exposition to take place in Vienna next year? The Vienna exhibition promises to be the greatest yet held by any nation, and an award there in favor of any of our great industries would be an achievement worthy a high place in our history as a city. We have no doubt Congress at the approaching session will designate a national vessel to convey to the most convenient Austrian point, free of charge, any contributions American manufacturers may desire to exhibit. By moving in this matter at once, our manufacturers would have half a year to prepare their articles for shipment. Not one of them but would hail a victory at Vienna as the proudest achievement of his life, and we are confident that success would rest with some of the Pittsburgh exhibitors, if our great industries were fairly represented. All that is necessary is for some half dozen of our manufacturers to give an organized impetus to the movement, and it would progress fast enough.

A CONVENTION of owners and managers of steamboat and steamship lines, as well as of all persons interested in steam navigation, is called to meet in Cleveland in September. It is proposed to lay before the Convention full statements of all the casualties of a serious nature which occurred to our steam vessels during the season of navigation of 1872, with a record of the causes of each disaster, so far as they can be ascertained; and the necessary result of the reception of these reports will be a discussion of the amendments to the Steamboat Law which are required to ensure the safety of life and property. A comprehensive and trustworthy exhibit is expected that will furnish abundant data on which to base amendments to the law. One point urged by steamboat owners bears upon the peremptory clauses of the steamboat law which require the use of certain patented inventions, many of which are not only costly, but inefficient. Competition is prevented, expenses are increased, and the safety of life is imperilled, so long as the owners and builders of our steamboats are compelled to use specified appliances. It is for the interest of steamboatmen to try the best machinery and make their boats strong and safe.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

New England is a great field for experimental legislation on moral and social questions. The liquor traffic especially, for many years has been before the people of that section and their law-makers in every shape, and all imaginable devices have been framed to mitigate its unquestioned evils. Prohibition was seized upon as the surest method; it was sharp and decisive, but experience seems to have demonstrated its inutility. The law could only be operated spasmodically, and in the intervals of relapse more injurious consequences resulted than were cured during a period of enforced abstinence. At the session of the Connecticut Legislature, which terminated last week, the prohibitory law on the statute books of that State for many years was admitted to be a failure, by the passage of a stringent license law in its stead. This measure seems to be thorough, and if it is possible to strip the traffic of its most obnoxious features will probably do so. The commissioners of the various counties are authorized to grant licenses for one year to persons recommended by a majority of the selectmen of each town; but no license is to be granted in case a majority of the electors of a town instruct their selectmen to make no recommendations. This is virtually the "local option" system of this State. The parties licensed must give bond with sureties in a thousand dollars to observe the law. Then follow the regulations. No liquor can be sold to a minor, "or to any drunkard, knowing him or her to be such, or to any husband or wife, after notice from either said husband or wife not to sell to the other." A feature of the Ohio law is added making the liquor vender or his bondsmen responsible in a civil suit for any injury to person or property committed by an intoxicated person. The penalties are not extreme, so that there will be no difficulty in enforcing them, but they are decided enough to check infractions of the law.

Prohibition in Connecticut having proved a failure, the people have shown good sense in securing a practical measure regulating the traffic. No matter how laudable may be their object no law that experience proves inoperative should be allowed to encumber the statute books. These "dead-letter" laws are demoralizing and a constant subject of reproach to those charged with their execution. We do not exaggerate the fact in stating that the common sense of the country places sweeping prohibitory legislation under this class of laws. People may be educated in time up to the point of giving a moral support to this species of legislation that will secure its enforcement, but it is certain the time has not yet come. What remains to be done is to mitigate the evils of the traffic, and rigidly punish abuses that affect person or property. The Connecticut law seems a practical step in this direction.

THE CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The policy of the Democracy in this State is evidently to make full use of boasting as a means of success. This proceeds on the theory that there are persons who are always anxious to be on the strong side, and who, if convinced that the Democracy will succeed, will be sure to cast their votes with them. The canvass is not sufficiently advanced for us to gather up all the evidences of success that are sure to be developed, but enough may be seen already to afford assurances of ultimate success for the Republican party. Among the items that may be referred to are, First, the revulsion of popular feeling. The artful use made of the Evans affair, at the outset, turned a tide of feeling against General Hartranft. The Republican party is essentially an honest party. It seeks to have honest and capable candidates, and when it has just reason to believe that it has failed in securing these, it will not hesitate to let them go to the wall. But if momentarily deceived as regards persons, and especially, if it is led to imagine that its candidates are evil when they are not, it is apt to show by greater zeal in their behalf, its sense of fairness and right. The vehement denunciations of General Hartranft indulged in at the outset, led many to believe that he was involved in the Evans swindle. But full and calm investigation has since shown him to have been an innocent and abused man. As a result, the tide of popular feeling is setting in his favor. We have recently heard reliably and directly from the oil regions, from the tier of counties bordering the Monongahela, and from various other portions of the State, and all tends to confirm us in the belief that a positive reaction has set in, and that General Hartranft will be elected by a triumphant majority.

2. Mr. Buckalew's record is being scanned. He was introduced to the people, at the outset of the canvass, as a model politician, a gentleman, a patriot, and an honest man. While we do not seek to assail him, we are well convinced that as a politician he is a partisan of the strongest type. As recently as the two last sessions of the Legislature, he has conducted contested election cases in such a way as to promote partisan advantage, at the expense of consistency and honor. In aiding the notorious McClure, he, while setting as a judge, sent frequent notes to McClure's counsel, to aid him in his examinations. But his worst record was made during the war. As Senator of the United States, he acted and voted continually in the interests of rebellion, and against those of his State. When the question of reimbursing this State for money spent in fitting out volunteers was up in the Senate *he dodged*, through notified his presence was necessary to the passage of the bill. We are not certain, but our impression is that, had he done his duty in that case, there would never have been an occasion for a State agent, and hence no Evans swindle. The record of his votes show that he opposed everything looking to the suppression of rebellion, retarded reconstruction, bitterly fought every measure designed to benefit the colored people, and opposed Protection. If he ever did anything that was loyal, and noble, and calculated to benefit his State or country during the war, we have yet to know it. The people are scanning this record, and their judgments will be against the man who in our death-struggle sympathized with traitors.

3. The importance of our State in the national election is being considered. The Democracy have shown their appreciation of the value of moral influences by telegraphing false returns from North Carolina, in order to make impressions favorable to their cause. They will strive every nerve for this State, but the people are getting to understand the drift of their purposes. We hear of numbers of Democrats who are so disgusted with the Greeley-Cincinnati-Baltimore combination that they purpose to vote for the Republican ticket in October, as contributing to Greeley's defeat in November. These are important facts, and they are exerting a wide-spread influence in Republican circles.

4. The colored people are firm in their adherence to the State ticket. Our colored fellow citizens are displaying a keen appreciation of all the phases of the present canvass. Sumner's letter has no force with them. They know, too, that a State triumph is essential to a Presidential success. Those facts hold them firm in their support of the party, and their best speakers are already out stumping the State. We do not imagine that there will be the slightest defection from their ranks. Taking these facts together, we see a class of influences at work, which are certain to be supplemented by others, and which will certainly result in Republican triumph in October. The rapid decline, if not absolute blotting out of the Democratic majority in North Carolina, really gives the moral force of that election to the Republican party. With these adventitious circumstances, we look upon the result as already assured. With the kind of work that will be done, assurance will be followed by victory.

DIAMONDS BY THE MILLION.

The discovery of diamond fields in California, and a Diamond Mining Company in New York and San Francisco, with a capital of ten millions, to work the "diggings," is the last sensation. It is backed by strong names both on the Pacific Coast and in New York. The new diamond fields are near the headwaters of the Rio Colorado Chiquito. The exact location of the mines, which are said to have been discovered a year since by two miners named Arnold and Slack, is unknown, as the Company declines to give information on that point, but states that it has located 3,000 acres of land which cover the principal deposit. General McClellan, who is one of the trustees of the Diamond Mining Company, has for a long time believed in the existence of diamond fields on the Colorado. The New York *Tribune* has this account of the matter as far as it has been developed:

"The operations of the diamond company have been very secret hitherto, but it is said that it now has eleven men employed in working the mines. It has in the Bank of California a large number of diamonds, a dozen of which have been cut, and about four pounds of rubies, sapphires and emeralds. They have also one rough diamond, weighing 102 carats. The emeralds are said to be of good size, but of pale color. It is claimed that these gems were all washed out of one and a half tons of gravel. The estimated value of all is $200,000. Some of the sapphires are as large as pigeons eggs. Several of the stones have been submitted to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of this city, by whom they have been cut and pronounced of the finest quality. A sample-bag of gravel, said to have been taken indiscriminately from the mines, has been brought to this city, and on turning the gravel over with the hand it is said to display wealth almost beyond conception.

"It is a matter of tradition that the Aztecs, before the time of Cortez, derived large supplies of precious stones from the country north of the Gila River, and many small gems have been brought from that region within the past few years. A number of rubies and emeralds of little value were brought from Arizona six years ago by Col. Albert S. Evans, and were placed in the cabinet of Wells College at Auburn, in this State. The stock of the company is offered in San Francisco at $40. It is not probable that subscriptions will be received in this city, as it is said that the greater portion of the stock has been already taken, the Bank of California having subscribed to the extent of $2,500,000."

All this may be true, but we would not advise any immediate investments in the stock, even if the "greater portion has been already taken by the Bank of California," and is not offered in New York. Diamonds derive their chief value from their rarity, and the developments in South Africa, backed by this discovery in California—to say nothing of Cape May and Alaska—may even destroy this element of their worth.

A STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

General John A. Dix of New York, gives his Reasons for Supporting Grant—The View of One of the Barnburner Democrats.

WEST HAMPTON, July 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 13th inst., asking my aid to procure a speaker for a Greeley meeting at Hancock, was sent to me while I was in New England, and I have been until now unable to acknowledge its reception.

I do not understand on what ground you considered yourself authorized to address such a request to me. If you had been familiar with the course of my public life, and equally so with Mr. Greeley's, you could not have supposed me capable of advocating his election to the office of President of the United States without imputing to me the utter abandonment of all political principle.

I am opposed to Mr. Greeley:—

First—Because I believe him to be as "unstable as water," perpetually floundering (to carry out the scriptural figure) amid the surges of opinion, and deficient in all the requisites essential to a firm, steady and consistent administration of the government.

Second—Because he has usually been found among the most extreme ultraists on the great questions of political and social duty which have been brought under public discussion during the last quarter of a century.

Third—Because he has been the advocate (and in this instance persistently) of that most unjust and unequal commercial system which is destroying our mercantile and shipping interests and heaping up enormous accumulations of wealth in the hands of the protected classes, to the oppression and impoverishment of others.

Fourth—Because he is associated, in relations more or less intimate, with some of the chief plunderers of the city of New York, justly warranting the apprehension that through his complicity or his facile disposition the same system of fraud and corruption which has disgraced the municipal government of this city may be carried to more infamous extremes in the administration of the Federal Government.

Fifth—Because in the darkest hour of the country's peril, when a traitorous combination had been formed to overthrow the government, he openly counselled the cowardly policy of non-resistance, and an acquiescence in the dissolution of the Union, whatever the cotton States should make up their minds to go.

The coalition which has been formed to promote his election is one of the most extraordinary in the history of parties, in respect both to the discordant elements and the surrender of principles it involves.

The Cincinnati Convention, called to bring before the people important measures of reform, nominated him, greatly to the surprise of the whole country, knowing him, in regard to one of those measures, to be an implacable opponent—nominated him, too, against the wishes and judgment of the chief promoters of the movement, who accepted him, either with an avowed or an ill-concealed disgust, which would be far more creditable to their feelings if the act of acceptance were not utterly irreconcilable with their principles.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore endorsed and commended him to the support of their party—not as the exponent of any principles they have professed, or any measures they have advocated, but as a known and bitter opponent of both—the man who, perhaps, of all others has been the most malignant of the Democracy, impeaching its integrity, traducing its motives and vilifying its character.

The adoption of such a man as their candidate for the chief Magistracy of the Union is the most conspicuous abandonment of political principles known to party contests.

It remains to be seen whether the great body of the Democratic voters, and the true friends of reform, can be made parties to this unscrupulous coalition between politicial leaders.

That General Grant has committed mistakes his most sincere friends admit. But if his errors had been fourfold more numerous he would, in my opinion, be a much better Chief Magistrate than Mr. Greeley. He has in that capacity done much for which he deserves the thanks of the country. Above all, he has kept it at peace, notwithstanding the efforts of sensation journals and popularity-seeking politicians to provoke hostilities with Spain on the question of Cuba, and with Great Britain on the Alabama claims and the fisheries.

If, regardless of these titles to the approval of his fellow citizens, and of his invaluable services during the late war, they should set him aside for Mr. Greeley; if the latter, a mere erratic politician, unfitted in any important public trust, should be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union—a Union which would not now exist if his counsels had been followed—and if the man who, of all others, has done the most to preserve it should be discarded for a successor so ill qualified and so unscrupulously nominated and sustained, the example would be most deplorable in its influence on all high motives to political action and justify the most painful forebodings as to the future.

I am respectfully yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

A. B. Cornwell, Hancock, N. Y.

EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.

Its Adoption in Australia for the Past Sixteen Years.

It seems remarkable that while in this country and England we have frequent struggles about the eight hour question, between employers and employees, the people of Australia should have been quietly, practically and advantageously carrying on this system for the last sixteen years. Such, however, seems to be the fact, judging from the following, which is clipped from the Melbourne *Australasian*:

"The sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of the eight hour system in Victoria was celebrated on Monday by a procession of the trades through the city and sports at the Friendly Societies' grounds. The procession, when it got into Collins street, was fully a quarter of a mile long, and the numbers were estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000. In front was the banner with the words, "Eight Hours' Labor, Eight Hours' Recreation, Eight Hours' Rest." Each of the different trade societies had a distinctive banner, and some of them were accompanied by brass bands. The performances of a player on the bagpipes, who strode along near the middle of the procession, rendered the music somewhat more varied than usual. The silken banners were gay, but few scarfs were worn, consequently the procession had the appearance of dullness which is not usual in the displays of the associations that hold celebrations at the Friendly Societies' grounds. The following trades were represented: Laborers, shipwrights, engineers, painters, iron-moulders, carpenters, boilermakers, bricklayers, plasterers, masons, quarrymen, and mill-sawyers. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were present at the sports."

MR. CHARLES SUMNER, the toploptical, received a letter some weeks ago from a lady asking him to interest himself on behalf of a young man who was needy and whom she desired him to assist with his influence. Mr. Sumner replied that his attention was so much occupied in looking after the welfare of mankind that he hadn't any time to devote to the wants of individuals. The lady rejoined that Mr. Sumner seemed to put himself higher than the Almighty, for the Almighty, while not neglecting the welfare of the world at large, could still condescend to regard the the needs of individuals. Mr. Sumner, ashamed of the ludicrous position in which his great conceit had placed him, and recoiling from his scathing rebuke, begged that the matter might be suppressed. But the story leaked out, is literally true, and Julia Ward Howe, the poetess of Boston, is the lady who sent the terrific shot at the egotist. His recent Greeley letter is born of the same self-sufficient spirit as his answer to Mrs. Howe.

THE Marquis of Bute has already offered for exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, a complete assortment of metals and minerals and ores from Wales, from the county of Durham and the entire basin of South Water, including Monmouthshire. Also a collection of the manufactures of the South Basin, including Monmouthshire, and an exact model of the great "Bute Docks" at Cardiff.

CALIFORNIA SHEEP.

A Ranche of 200,000 Acres—Shepherds, Grizzlies, and California Lions.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.]

The ranche from which I write—the Tejon it is called—seems to me, as I have said above, the finest property in the United States in a single hand. It contains nearly 200,000 acres, and lies at the junction of Sierra Nevada with the Coast Range, which bend around toward each other in a vast sweep, and form the bottom of the great San Joaquin Valley. The two mountain ranges do not quite meet. The Tejon Pass, a narrow defile, separates them, and gives egress from the valley into the Los Angelos country. You may ride for eighty miles on the country road upon this great estate; it supports this year over 10,000 sheep, and it has a peasantry town of its own, about whom I shall tell you presently. The Tejon is devoted to sheep; and here I saw the operation of shearing—eight or nine weeks are required to shear the whole flock—as well as the various details of the management of a California sheep farm. What we call at home a flock, is here called a band of sheep. These bands consist usually of from 1,300 to 1,600 sheep, and each band is in charge of a shepherd. Of course the sheep are scattered over many miles of territory, each band has a limited range, defined to some extent by the vicinity of water, and it is customary in California to drive every night into a corral, or inclosure usually fenced with brush, and with a narrow entrance. This corral is near water, and the sheep drink at morning and evening. The shepherd sleeps near by, in a hut, or in the mountain part of the Tejon Rancho, on a "tepestra." The corral is to keep the sheep together at night, and protect them in a measure against the attacks of wild beasts, which, curiously enough, are too cowardly to venture after dark inside of even a low fence. The tepestra is to protect the shepherd himself against the attacks of grizzly bears, which are still abundant in the mountains, especially in the Coast Range. The tepestra is a platform about twelve feet high, built on stout poles solidly set in on the ground. Upon this platform the shepherd sleeps, in the mountains, at the entrance of the corral; the grizzly bear cannot climb a pole, though he can get up a tree large enough to give his claws a hold. It is, I believe, not unfrequent for a grizzly to stand up at the side of a tapestra at night, and try to rouse out the shepherd. But all the men are armed with guns, which they carry day and night.

The grizzly does not usually attack sheep. The California lion, a strong but very cowardly beast, the wild cat, the fox, and the cayotte, are the sheep's enemies. The last named is usually poisoned, with meat which has strychnine powdered over it. The others are hunted when they become troublesome, and as the lion, on the slightest alarm, takes to a tree, and will run even from a small dog, it is not accounted a very troublesome beast. Indians, Spaniards, Chinese, and some Scotchmen, serve as shepherds in California. The last are throughout the best; and the Chinese make very faithful shepherds if they are properly and carefully trained. They are apt to herd the sheep too closely together at first. Dogs I have found but little used in the sheep ranches I have seen. They are not often thoroughly trained, and where they are neglected, become a nuisance. Of course, the shepherds have to be supplied at stated intervals with food. They usually receive a week's rations, which they cook for themselves. At the Tejon there are two supply-stations; and every morning donkeys and mules were sent out with food to some distant shepherds. The ration-masters count the sheep as they deliver the rations, and thus all the bands are counted once a week, and if any sheep are missing they must be accounted for. The shepherd is allowed to kill a sheep once in so many days, but he must keep the pelt, which is valuable. Above the ration-masters are the major-domos. Each of these has charge of a certain number of bands, on a smaller estate there is usually but one major-domo. It is his duty to see that the shepherds are competent; that new pasturage is ready when a band has need for it; to see that the corrals are in good order; to provide extra hands at lambing time, to examine the sheep, to keep out scab, which is almost the only disease sheep are subject to in this State, and to give out the rations for distribution. On such an estate as the Tejon there is finally, a general superintendent and bookkeeper and storekeeper—for here in the wilderness a supply of goods of various kinds must be kept for the use of the people. A blacksmith, teamster, plowmen, gardeners and house servants make up the Tejon's Company. The gardeners and servants are Chinese as they usually are in this State, and very good men they are—civil, obliging and competent.

A CHILD WIFE.

A Decision after the Manner of Solomon.

They have had a lively case of the sensational order in court in Mobile. George W. Fagan, aged 24, ran off with and married a girl named Alice Childs, aged 13. The law of Alabama not permitting the marriage of children, the couple went to Mississippi and had the knot legally tied. They then returned to Mobile, and the parents of the girl had them both arrested and brought into court. The charge against Fagan was abduction. There being no charge against the girl she was introduced as a witness. Old Mrs. Childs, who had been in bed for eight years, was brought into court on a lounge. Her evidence was given under great excitement. She remarked that she had often shot at a mark and hit it, and, helpless as she was, she wanted to put her aim to the test. She had never seen Fagan, but threatened in court to shoot him at sight. Mr. Childs, the father of the girl, was present, and less demonstrative.

When Alice was called as a witness and made her appearance, the old woman fumbled in her pocket and asked the Judge if she might, with propriety shoot the child. The child took no notice whatever of the movement and was perfectly calm. She said: "I left home of my own free will. I am satisfied and have nothing else to say."

Fagan was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of abducting a female under 14 years of age from her lawful guardians.

It was in evidence that Fagan is an industrious young man of respectable family, and that he is devotedly attached to his child-wife. She on her part, had an opportunity to prove that she fully reciprocates his affection and desires to live with him in peace.

The Judge in view of all the acts acted the part of a Solomon. "He said: "Let the girl be discharged from all restraint and left at liberty to go to her parents or her husband as she may elect." She unanimously elected her husband.

He refused to give the bond of $1,000 and went to prison. And she saying: "My place is with you, George," went along; and the couple are now living happily together in jail as man and wife, secure from the attacks of storming parents and parents-in-law.

JOHN IN THE KITCHEN.

Adding the Condiments in the Chinese Style.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

The proverbial cleanliness of the new "element," the Chinese, whose influx into this city has become quite extensive recently, will not be denied by those who have had an opportunity to observe them closely; and yet, like everything else, this boasted virtue of the "sons of the sun" is, after all, relative. It was but yesterday that a large circle was put in a roar of laughter upon being informed by a charming lady of the manner employed by a Chinese cook to season a salad. The story may appear incredible, but it comes from undoubted authority. The lady in question related that one of her friends, who enjoys the service of one of those Celestial Brilliat-Savarins, upon descending into her kitchen the other day, was not a little surprised and still more disgusted to discover her cook leaning over a copiously filled dish of salad heating his inflated cheek alternately with his right and left hands, and pouring from his mouth into the dish a gushing spray of a mixture of oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, egg yoke, and mustard, and then, with his tapering digits, mix the whole still further to make it ready for the table. The housekeeper's emotions naturally caused her to faint, and the last heard of the Chinese cook he was applying at a city foundry for a position in the moulding trade.

PAY OR FIGHT.

How a Parisian Restaurant Collected a Little Bill.

Three Prussians on the 8th, rode up to the restaurant Pare des Maisons Lafitte. One descended from his horse and ordered the master of the house to prepare as good a breakfast in an hour as he had given them dinner the 19th of Sept., 1870, when a Saxon regiment took possession of the Maisons, and, finding the wine good, appropriated and conveyed away the contents of the cellar. The three riders returned at the time appointed, breakfasted and then called for the bill:

	Fr. c.
Breakfast, July 5, 1872,	18 75
Wine stolen Sept. 19, 1870,	10,000 00
Total,	10,018 76

The Prussians laughed heartily, when the young Count de Lamolle presented himself, saying: "You have your choice, gentlemen; pay the bill or accept my card." This accounts for the wounded Prussians in the Parc des Maisons.—*Paris Letter.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE fare from New Orleans to New York is now fifty dollars, with only one change of cars.

IT is now believed that Berthold Steiner, the French band-master, has been killed and robbed in Chicago. The funds received from the late concerts of the band are found to have been deposited in one of the banks. There is much mystery about his disappearance.

THE system of cattle inclosures is now coming into general use in Texas. Some of these inclosures are on a vast scale. One of them in Southwestern Texas consists of 170,000 acres, and affords pasturage for 50,000 head of cattle, which require 2,500 men on saddle-horses to attend to them. Another lot consists of 260,000 acres, with 70,000 head of cattle.

IT is a fact not without interest that of the four groups of statuary forming the corners of the base of the new monument to the late prince consort of England, that representing America is pretty generally considered the most striking and satisfactory. It quite subordinates Canada and the British interests on this continent through the dominating power of the Union. Though truth does not always prevail over pride in art when employed to commemorate the dead, it seems to have done so in this single instance.

THE work upon the St. Louis bridge is going forward rapidly. The superstructure will be completed about the middle of this month. The upper roadway will be fifty-four feet wide, including two sidewalks, each eight feet in width. This leaves a width of thirty-eight feet, which will be divided into four trainways—two for street cars and light driving, and two for heavy teams. Underneath the above will be a double track railroad. It is thought that both the bridge and the tunnel will be finished in a year from this time.

A WOMAN who went by the name of Rose Mattingly lately drowned herself, and her son three years old, in Kansas river near Topeka. She was a native of Niles, Michigan, and her real name was Rose Fisher. She had never been married but had lived with various men at different times as a wife, had probably become disgusted with her manner of life and resolved to end it. When found she was floating in the river with the boy tied with his back to her breast with her handkerchief. Her left arm was under the left arm of the boy with her hand resting on his right breast.

THE Paris Galignani relates the following touching incident: "The dog of the late Michael Carre, an artist, after ten days of voluntary abstinence, succumbed on Sunday to the grief caused by the death of its master. After having, as it were, guarded the body, exposed according to custom at the door of the deceased's residence, the faithful animal accompanied it to the gate of the Church of Argenteuil, and then to the cemetery of the village. On returning home it refused every kind of nourishment, lapping only a few drops of water, and at last expired at the door of his master's study."

ABOUT a month ago we noticed the theft at the South African diamond fields of six pounds weight of diamonds. These precious stones were in a bag, placed near the postoffice window, and the thief, unobserved, reached through and abstracted them. We see by recent papers that the robber has been caught. He owes his detection to having robbed a fellow-passenger, Mr. Beaulerk arrived in Cape Town, and hearing by chance that he was there had him arrested. Diamonds were found in the prisoner's possession, hid in pouches and gun barrels, to the number of two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven.

INDIA RUBBER trees, occupy a belt of land around the globe for five hundred miles south of the equator. These trees yield on an average three tablespoonfuls of sap a day, and can be tapped for twenty consecutive seasons. They stand so close to each other that one man can gather the sap of eight trees. In a tract of country thirty miles long and eight miles wide, there have been 43,000 India rubber counted trees. In Europe and the United States there are one hundred and fifty manufactories of India rubber goods, employing five hundred operatives each, and consuming over ten million pounds of gum every year.

REDUCED FREIGHTS WESTWARD.

Rumors of an Ultimate Increase in Charges.

At a meeting on Thursday in this city of representatives of the Erie, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the tariff rates for the westward transportation of freights was agreed upon. The following table of the old and new rates per hundred weight, for first-class freights, will indicate the very material changes which have been made:

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
To Erie, Pa.	49	82
Akron, O.	49	82
Cleveland, O.	49	82
Columbus, O.	60	1 00
Cincinnati, O.	70	1 05
Dayton, O.	66	1 09
Toledo, O.	58	96
Evansville, Ind.	85	1 42
Indianapolis, Ind.	71	1 18
Jeffersonville, Ind.	79	1 32
Detroit, Mich.	53	88
Kalamazoo, Mich.	70	1 67
Cairo, Ill.	96	1 60
Chicago, Ill.	75	1 25
Quincy, Ill.	97	1 58
Louisville, Ky.	86	1 39
Nashville, Tenn.	1 01	1 67
St. Louis, Mo.	97	1 58
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 39	2 00
Milwaukee, Wis.	76	1 25

This reduction applies only to freights westward bound, as it is customary for the Eastern roads to establish the tariff on freights from the East. It is believed that this movement is not designed to benefit the public so much as would appear at first sight, but is preliminary to a very considerable increase in charges. Contracts are said to exist between the railroads and many persons and companies for carrying goods for specified terms of years at fixed rates. If the roads should raise their scale or prices at once, these contractors would not be effected thereby, but would fall back upon their agreements. It is rumored, however, that allured by the diminished charges, the contracts will be voluntarily relinquished by them, after which the railroads will be at liberty to agree upon such a scales of prices as will be satisfactory to the great trunk lines. If this theory of the reduction be the true one, the length of the period during which the new tariff will be in effect will depend upon the course pursued by those interested in the contracts which have influenced the action of the railroad companies.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ADVANCE IN IRON.

High Prices at the Sale of a Great English Iron Company.

In confirmation of what we have recently printed in regard to the advance in iron and steel in England, we clip the following from the file of the London *Times*, in the office of Anderson & Woods of this city. It will interest our manufacturers at the present time when these articles are advancing in price.

[From the London Times, July 20.]

A striking illustration of the very high prices that iron and coal are realizing in South Staffordshire is afforded in a three days' sale which has just concluded at Wolverhampton. Through the failure in October of the Ninon Iron and Coal Company, it became necessary to dispose of the works and stock. Efforts to sell the works have been fruitless, but the stock and the duplicate castings have now been disposed of by auction. Excited purchasers were present every day, and ironmasters competed with middlemen for everything that in any shape or quality was iron. Partially manufactured iron, known as puddled bars, for which 6£ and 7£ was good price before the stoppage of the concern, realized 11£ 5s., a ton, and rough ends from such bars sold freely at ten guineas. Rusty waste sheets, spoiled in the making and only partially manufactured, went at prices averaging from 20£ to 50£ per ton. Rough scrap iron realized 13£ to be sold again. The crop ends of strips and hoops, out of which washers might be punched, sold in their oxidized state at prices for which splendid bright iron might have been purchased less than a year ago. Pigs, for which 2£ 7s 6d was given in September, sold at five guineas. And the refuse raw fuel about the place, by courtesy termed coal, fetched, with numerous pits winding merrily within a few yards of the place, no less a sum than 35£. At a corresponding sale about a year ago the average price got for pig iron was 2£ 5s. Here it was 6£ 7s. The property was valued at 5,000£ in cash. It has this week realized about 8,000£.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

E. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

THE three American bridesmaids of Nillson were all Boston ladies, intimate friends of the fair songstress.

CAPT. FLETCHER, of the army, has been dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in persistently refusing to pays his debts.

GEORGE MACDONALD will sail for Boston on September 17. He has already the largest list of engagements ever made for any foreign lecturer before his first appearance.

ONE of Dr. Chapin's oldest jokes is started again: "Can you tell me how old the devil is?" asked an irreverent fellow of a clergyman. "My friend, you must keep your own family record," was the reply.

PROF. JAMES DEMILLE is one of the most rapid writers in the country. It is said that he produced one of his most popular works in the short space of six weeks. As they are pre-eminently absurd, we can believe it.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, it is said, is about giving up Mammon. He will join the church. It is not generally known that the Commodore is already a church pillar, having long sustained the Church of the Strangers on Winthrop Place, and established the Rev. Dr. Deems in his pulpit.

AMONG the doings of the Boston School Committee, recently, was the appointment of James Robinson as a salaried teacher, to give such information as the Superintendent and District Committees may require. It was stated by the mover of the order that Mr. Robinson had been a teacher in the schools of the city since 1806, and was now ninety-three years of age.

THIS is the way it is done at Grand Haven, according to the *Herald*: "The other night a young man propounded the usual questions to the idol of his heart. She laid her soft, white hand in his, put her head upon his manly shoulder, hove a sweet sigh of resignation, and in dulcet accents that sounded like sweet music upon the water, whispered: "Yes, dear, anything to beat Grant."

HUMOR is the hardest thing in the world to translate, but Bret Harte's dialect poems have been translated into German. This wondrous metamorphosis is due to Ferdinand Freiligrath. He claims to have used a certain dialect that exactly reproduces the eccentricities of the original. It is difficult to see how the staid Teutonic tongue can obtain any counterparts of the wild extravagances and wilder oaths that form the staple of conversation at Poker Flat.

THERE is danger in taking ether. A man may let out the inmost secrets of his life while under its influence. A citizen of Lawrence, Mass., inhaled the insidious vapor from it the other day for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, and as he began to regain his consciousness, anxiously inquired: "Where am I?" "In jail for killing your wife," responded the facetious dentist. "In jail for killing my wife? I always thought it would come to that." That man needs watching.

A PAINFUL event occurred in Cleveland recently. A married lady, the possessor of a Greeley fan, committed the indiscretion of taking it to bed with her. Upon her lord's coming home he beheld, by the dimly burning gas, and nestled close to his wife's head, the features of a bald-headed, gray-haired man, whose flushed face betokened guilt and bad liquor. The consequences were dreadful. He promptly put four pistol balls through the sleeping visage of the hoary old villain, and then proceeded to execute a war dance about the bed, which it took the whole strength of his innocent partner's lungs and a dozen bucketsfull of cold water to get him out of. If Mr. Greeley's candidature is capable of bringing such calamity upon individuals, what would be the effect of his election upon the nation.

A BOSTON house has the order for refurnishing Brigham Young's private residence at Salt Lake. One item is thirty lounges.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE.
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GEN. W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business.

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYNER, J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy8-v29

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500.000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1.000.000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr, Charles Mcgrew, Thomas M. Carnegie, George McGrew, Henry Dallmeyer, J. Kelly Masters, Joseph Kobert, Percy Roi.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEIN MEYER, Cashier.

jy17:v11

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 5, 1872.

The week which has ruled [illegible] two months, shows [illegible]day. But the period [illegible] higher rates may be [illegible] increased remittances [illegible]eting the surplus crops [illegible] products; but without [illegible] successful effort of stock speculators to create an artificial scarcity of currency, no such severe stringency as has been experienced in past seasons is likely to be felt. The harvest so far proves to be an excellent one, and the demand for cereals to supply European deficiencies is becoming quite active. The continued advance in the gold premium is affecting beneficially the demand for grain and provisions. Anything to save shipping of gold is the cry with importers, hence pork, lard, oil, tallow, and everything of this description that will pay a margin is eagerly sought after for shipment to Europe to make exchange to draw against to pay for the imports which of late have been unprecedentedly large. The petroleum wells are just now yielding bountifully, and most of the other leading export staples are abundant. Hence all the means of transportation will be kept in vigorous activity, and money will circulate more freely, thus adding increased animation to the multifarious channels of industry through which it passes.

The trade of the city grows more active as the autumn months more nearly approach, and the indications all point to a heavy fall trade. There is nothing doing in local securities. The gold premium continues stiff at 115¼. Money in the large cities is still quoted as being abundant.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Bonds—1881	118¼
5-20— 1862	116½
" 1864	116½
" 1865	117
" 1865 new	115⅝
" 1867	116
" 1868	116
10-40s	113½
Currency 6's	118½
Gold	118½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Erie	44¾
Harlem	131
Fort Wayne	87½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N. W.	74
Do. Preferred	90¾
St. Paul, Common	55¼
Do. Preferred	78¾
Wabash	38¾
Union Pacific	36⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	44¼
Pacific Mail	75
West Union Telegraph	74¾
Adams Express	97
U. S. Express	83¾
Wells, Fargo	87½

—Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58⅝
Penn's, Allotments	58¼
Reading R. R	58½
United Co's, New Jersey	126¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	34⅜
Central Transportation	49½
Empire Transportation	54½
Union Transportation	83
Pittsburgh City 6's	75
A. V. 7-30's	93 bid
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾

NEW YORK, August 5, 1872.

Wall street was intensely dull. Gold opened at 115¾, touched 115¾, fell to 115¼, and closed at 115¼@115⅜. Loans flat to 1-32 for use. Clearings $56,000,000. Treasury disbursements $399,000. Governments strong in anticipation of the purchase of two millions for the sinking fund on Wednesday, though quiet. State bonds quiet. Stocks opened with some weakness, particularly Pacific Mail. There was a rally after the first board, since which the market was dull, with a slight improvement in prices on the whole list of say ⅛@¾ per cent. After the Pacific Mail the chief dealings were in Union Pacific, Lake Shore and Northwestern. It is reported that Drew is going into the Erie direction, but the rumor is not authenticated. The market closed quiet and steady. Money firm at 3@5 on call, closing at the latter rate.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 118¼; 5-20s, '62, 116⅝; do '64, 116⅜; do '65, 116⅜; new '65, 115⅝; 5-20s '67, 115¾; do '68, coupons, 115⅝; 10-40 coupons, 112⅝; currency 6's, 119⅝; new 5 per cents, 112⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73⅝; new do., 73¾; South Carolina July, 28; do. April, 25; Missouri 6's, 94.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 87½; American Merchants' Union Express, 73¾; United States Express, 83¼; Pacific Mail, 75¾; New York Central, 97¼; Erie, 44⅝; Harlem, 117; Michigan Central, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Union Pacific, 36⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern and Chicago, 74⅜; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 56; do preferred, 79⅝; Toledo and Wabash, 75⅜; Fort Wayne, 97; Chicago and Alton, 117½; Ohio and Mississippi, 44¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and at lower rates; No. 1 white Michigan $1.60; amber $1.35, buyer September; No. 1 red $1.50. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed seller September 49c; buyer August 50c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 36c; No. 2 31½c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 5, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is very quiet, but firm, and the offerings continue light. Pots steady at 10c; Pearls firm at 11.

APPLES—In fair supply, but with a steady demand prices are still maintained. $2.00 to $2.50 per bbl.

ALE—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $11.

BAGGING—Penn Mill, two bushel, 40 cts; do two one-half bushels, 47; do three bushel, 55; Alleghany, 2 bushel, 38 cts.

BUTTER—Is generally reported dull, with stocks accumulating, and prices are weak, though nominally unchanged; 16 to 18 for prime to choice, and 10 to 14 for common to fair.

BROOM CORN—We are reported sales within the past week at from 5 to 6 cts per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@$3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is firmer, with a steady jobbing trade, but there is no change to be noted in prices; 10 to 10½ for Dairy; 11@11½ for Factory, and 12@13 for Goshen. Sweitzer, 16 to 18.

CARBON OIL—There is but little doing in a jobbing way, and prices are nominally unchanged: 19½@20 cts by the car load, and 24@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—The stock in this market is very much reduced—almost exhausted. Country Lard, 8 to 8½.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

EGGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged—14 to 15.

FLOUR—Is fairly active, but there is no change to note in prices. Spring wheat flour is selling freely at $7.50 to $8; some dealers quote Minnesotas at $8.25, but $8 is regarded as the ruling price. Old winter wheat flour is scarce and firm, but the demand is falling off, owing to the fact that spring wheat is so cheap; we continue to quote at $8.75 to $9.25—sales of 100 bbls, to the trade at $8.75. Rye Flour quiet and unchanged at $5.50.

GRAIN—There is still considerable inquiry for wheat, particularly for red winter which is scarce, but prices are not quotably higher than $1.85 to $1.90. There is a wide range in the price of new crop $1.60 to $1.80 according to quality and condition. The offerings of new wheat are increasing. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; 41@43 for mixed and 42@43 for prime white. As yet we have heard of no new crop in this market, and besides it is probable that old will demand a premium of 3 to 5 cts. per bushel over new for some time to come. Corn is still quoted 58 to60 cts., and while the supply is not large it is fully up to the demand. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 85 to 90 cts. No movement in Barley. It is stated that grain of all kinds was considerably damaged in the field by the recent heavy rains; however, a few more days of fine weather and the harvest will be completed, and we are in hopes that the reports in regard to damage have been considerably exaggerated.

GROCERIES.—Coffee—This article has declined somewhat in the last few weeks, but a firm feeling prevails just now, and it is thought that the present figures will rule for the next thirty days. It is not likely that any material advantages will be gained from the new crop until October; and not then if it should prove short, as already intimated by the late news from Rio. Our jobbers are meeting the market as it goes up or down, and at our quotations we think prices are in favor of buyers. Sugars—Raw Sugars are held by importers in the Eastern market entirely out of reach, and we look for an advance in refined sugars soon, as they are relatively much lower than raws, and the demand for them large and growing. It is the general opinion that now is a good time to buy. Syrups easy. Rice firm.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11⅞; Extra C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chesapeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; Yellow, 9¼.

COFFEE—Rio, Eastern supe; combing Fiecee, 75@ 80 for washed, and 67½@72½ for Delaine and combing unwashed; and tub washed from 70 to 75. There is considerable inquiry for California at previous prices, and Cape, Australia, Port Philip and New Zealand are firm and in demand.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	4	James W. Farter	2
Brown & Co	1	Paul Jones & Co	1
Graff, Bennett & Co	4	Atlas Works	1
Caugney & H	2	J. Hainds & Son	6
Lewis, O & P	1	Rogers & B	6
J. Wood, Son & Co	4		
Total			27

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomi, & Collard	6	Jones & Laughlin	1
Total			7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh. F & Iron Co	5	Graff, B & Co	8
Isabella Furnace	9	Shoenberger & Co	9
Lucy Furnace Co	13	J. Moorhead & Co	2
Nimick & Co	2	McKnight & Co	2
Total			50

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	2	J Moorhead	2
J. A. Caughy	1	G. W. Hallman	1
Total			6

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 5.—There is a little more animation noticed to-day than for some days past, and at the close last week, yet there is no movement approximating an active market. Brown sheetings and shirtings were in better request, especially for certain favorite brands of standards, which were supplied in small lots at current rates, while shirtings were taken very sparingly to fill orders for immediate wants. Cotton drills are without any change, and the market may be said to be steady. In bleached goods there were no new features in this market to-day, and transactions were confined to usual single case lots. Prints were a little more active, especially among some favorites, but the general market was dull. Woolens lacked firmness, with the exception of flannels, which since the revision of prices have been more active. Foreign goods still remain dull and inactive.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Total beeves for the week, 9,350, or the largest since last April; fat cattle not plenty, and prices kept at 7½@8c for a few very best; medium declined about ¼c; the Texans offered were of fair quality and sold at 9¼@10c; poor Illinois at 10¼c; market average 12c; 9 cars fair Texas, 56@5¾ cwt, 10c; 4 cars Missouri, 5¾ cwt, 11@11½; 7 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, 12c; 10 cars Kentucky, 7 cwt, 11@12c; 6 cars fat Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13@13½c. The offerings to-day were 156 cars at Communipaw, 107 at Forty-fourth street and 41 at Weehawken. Sheep: to day 10,400, making 26,900 for the week, or 2,000 less than the previous week; sheep remain at 5½@6c, but lambs are lower at 7½@10c; 1 car Canadas of 54 lbs selling at 7½c; 1 car of 70 lbs at 9¼c; 1 car State of 56 lbs at 9c; 2 cars fat Canadas of 64 lbs 9¾c; lot 45 lbs Ohio 7½c; 1 car of 86 lbs Ohio sheep 6½c; 1 car 87 lbs 7c; lot 83 lbs State 6c. Hogs: receipts 86 cars to-day and 27,800 head for the week, against 31,400 the previous week; market less active and prices ½@¾c off, or 6c for extreme heavy; 6¾c for pigs, those of 180 lbs selling at 6¾c net.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Beeves very dull this week, and in favor of buyers; sales of 2,800 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 7¾@ 7¾c; fair to good 6½@7c; common 6@6½c. Sheep: fair demand; sales of 12,000 at 5½@6¾c. Hogs higher; sales of 3,326 at $7.75@8.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton in fair request and firm. Middling uplands 23½c. Flour firm and fairly active, superfine western and State $5.70@6.10; good to choice $6.80@7.60; extra St. Louis $7.25@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4@5. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 93c. Wheat higher and in good export demand; No. 2 spring Chicago at $1.50; winter red western at $1.73; amber $1.07@1.07½. Rye a shade firmer and more doing; western 74c in store. Barley dull; new crop Iowa 82½c. Malt quiet. Corn in moderate request and lower; western mixed 62@63½c; sail do 64c; damaged 61@61½c. Oats firmer and fairly active; western 44@44½c. Hay 60@65c. Eggs quiet; western 20@21c. Hay and hops quiet and firm. Coffee firm; Rio 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅝@8¾c; Cuba 8⅝@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm; 8¾@9¼. Petroleum, refined 22⅞@21½. Pork quiet, steady; Mess $1,50@1364. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 11¾@14; shoulders 6@7. middles quiet; long clear 7¾@8; short rib middles 7½. Lard, old, nominal, new steady, No 1 to prime steam new, 8⅛@8½; old 8⅝; kettle. Butter dull, Western 10@15. Cheese unsettled, 10@12½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; old $8@8.25; new $7.50@ 7.65. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced for old and dry; new $1.60@1.67; new dry $1.45@1.58. Corn dull and drooping at 42c. Rye: demand fair and market firm at 77@80c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 35@ 36c; new 27@28c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Oils unchanged. Butter steady and in moderate demand for choice at 20@22c. Eggs steady and in moderate demand at 12@ 12½c. Pork dull and nominal at $13,50. Lard dull and nominal; offerings; steam 8¼@8½c; kettle 8⅝c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand at 5¾@7¾@7¾@8¾; sales clear rib at 8c buyer this week. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 6¾@8¾@9¼c. Sugar cured hams firm at 15@15½c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4.65@5.00. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Flour quiet; nominally unchanged. Wheat irregular and closing quiet; $1,38¾@1,39 seller August; $1,13¾@1,13¾ seller September. Corn easier and closing quiet; 42¾c cash; 42¾c seller August; 43¾c seller September; rejected 38¾c. Oats steady; 27@ 27½c cash; 26¼@26⅝c seller August; 26@26¼c seller September. Rye quiet and steady; sales car lots 59¼@60c; 57c seller September. Barley quiet and firm at 58c seller September; spot nominally unchanged; choice samples 65c. Pork inactive; no sales; offered at $15 cash and seller August; nominally $13 seller September. Lard quiet; winter nominal and held at 83c; summer steady and saleable at 8c. Meats firmly held at full previous prices; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; short rib 7¾@7¾c. Whisky firm; reported sales of 709 bbls at 90c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Flour quiet; treble $6,50@7,50; family $7,75@8,75. Corn easier; mixed 56c; white 66c. Oats 44c. Hay $26@28. Bran $1,02½. Pork held $15,50. Bacon lower at 7¾@7¾@8¾c. Hams: sugar cured 15¼@ 16¾c. Lard: choice tierces 9¼@9¾c; keg 10¾ @11c. Sugar dull; fair to good and fair 9¾@ 10c. No molasses. Whiskey 93@94c. Coffee 16¾@19¼c. Cotton nominal; good ordinary 18¾@19c; low middling 19¼@19¾c; receipts 96, including 9 bales of new Louisiana. No exports; stock 7,455.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; choice white $1,70@1,75; fair to prime $1,55@1,60; amber $1,70@1,75. Corn dull; mixed western in elevator 63c. Oats steady; western white 46@47c; mixed 44@45c. Rye quiet at 65@70c. Provisions firm. Pork mess $14,25. Bulk Meats: shoulders 6¾c; sides 8c; clear rib 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7¼c; sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard quiet at 8¾c for western. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and nominal at 94@94½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Flour firmer; superfine $5,00@5,50; extra, $5,50@6,25; Pennsylvania and Ohio, part new wheat, $8,25@9,25. Wheat steady. Rye held at 80c. Corn less active; old yellow, 62c; mixed western, 61c. Oats dull; white, 42@44c; mixed, 40c. Petroleum steady; crude, 16¼c; refined, 22½c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: demand light, but holders firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,40; No. 2 do, $1,35½. Corn: fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 42½c. Oats: demand light; firm; No. 2 27½c. Rye dull and nominal; 59c. Barley firm; fair demand; fall No. 2 58c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat: nothing doing and nominally unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand; low mixed 50c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 36c. Petroleum: refined firm and in fair demand; 20½@21c for car lots; 21½ @22c for small lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, August 5.—1 car scrap iron, 2 cars lumber, Spang C & Co; 1 car lumber, Reed Bros; 1 do do, Murdoch & H; 1 car stone, Beggs & L; 100 sheep, W B Neeley; 50 bbls tar G L Palmer; 1 box flannel, Arbuthnot & S; 1 bbl bacon, Watt L & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J Hays; 60 bbls soda, Bruce W & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B; 4 bales hops, M Heckelman; 26 cases soap, H P Schwartz; 10 bbl s ash, G Hasley; 11 pkgs do, J G Staud.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, August 3.—47 cars coal, S M Bell & Co; 1 car junk, R J Radcliff; 50 bbls jars, Pitts Aeld Wks; 150 bbls ref oil, Livingston Bros; 1 car brick, Wharton Bros; 1 do do, J Palnter & Son; 2 bbls s iron, J Perry; 23 bales g hides, 1 do s pelt, 3 pkgs tallow, G Kahn; 2 bxs flannel, 1 do s mach; 5 organs, Mellor & H; 4 pkgs mds, M B Cochran; 31 cars coal, Armstrong C & Co; 150 bars iron, Anderson & Woods.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 5.—13 sks rags, Jones & S; 5 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 14 bbls 1 bloom, J Schomaker & S; 1 c lumber, Reed & Bro; 1 do do, W J McMasters; 1 do do, G A Cochran; 17 pkgs tobacco, A Wilson; 2 cars slaves, J M Hemphill; 4 do do, H Cordier; 3 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 1 c lumber, Alston & S; 1 do shingles, Rudolph & T; 1 do do, 1 do oats, Voeghtly K & Co; 55 bbls flour, Spear & G; 14 cats, M Steel & Son; 21 bxs cheese, C H Mortiger; 1 car ice, A Ackley; 1 c coal, John Stewart; 1 do lumber, E M Dickey & Son.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., August 5. —1 car lumber, B Schmitd; 1 do do, Millan Bros; 1 do do, S Ewing; 1 do do, Kelly Co; 1 bll leather, J Cooley; 1 pkg sacks, F W Jenkins; 1 bbls 1 oil, Miller B & Co; 1 lot scales, J L Keeler; 4,550 eye bolts, F Alden; 60 sks corn, J & W Fairley; 6 safes, W H Lemon; 12 bbls apples, S do potatoes, 12 bxs eggs, J J Pettit; 4 bbls do tions, 3 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 3 do apples, Gregg, Son & Co; 10 do do, H Rea Jr; 22 do do, H Riddle; 5 do do, Jas O'Brien; 1 bbl fish, Dilworth Bros; 13 bbls c oil, J Ramsey; 5 do do, G Pennock; 1 car oats, Bricker & G; 5 bbls flour, 2 kgs butter, 2 pails do, Head C & Co; 1 lot o meal, W Haslage; 1 do do, J M Clark; 1 bbl eggs, P Dull & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, August 5.—5½ butts tobacco, 1 do do, 65½ cads do, Arnsthal & Son; 8 do do, Pretzfield Bros; 10½ butts do, S H Baird; 2 trusses cigar bxs, E Poerstel, 3 bxs tools, 3 crabd, Keystone Bridge Co; 5 bxs bacon, 2 hhds do, 9 tres shoulders, J H Parker; 7 do do, W B Hays & Son; 5 do do, 1 box bacon, F Sellers & Co; 10 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 10 spails tobacco, Kramer & V; 10 do do, T C Jenkins; 25 bbls oil, 25 bxs candles, Haworth & D; 22 bbls oil, 25 bxs candles, Haworth & D; 22 bbls onions, Van Gorder & S; 20 bbls oil J R Hunter; 17 tres hogs, J H Voegtly; 1 car hogs, T J Collin; 77 g s hides, 2 bdls d hides, J Hammett & Son; 2 hhds shoulders, 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 2 bdls wheels, J Napier; 1 chest tea, D Dilworth & Co; 18 sks rags, A Benedict; 50 bbls flour, W H Nanker & Son; 185 sks corn, McHenry & H, 1 car wheat, McBane & A; 50 bxs starch, Wincher H & Co; 30 pkgs buckets, A Langkamp & Son; 1 car rye, Scott & G; 302 pcs iron, Graff B & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—August 5.—100 bbls flour, 50 pails lard, Schomaker & Co; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 100 do do, Houghton McC & Co; 1 car hay, J McMullen; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 20 tres shoulders, 4 do d beef, 200 pkgs lark, Reese Owens; 25 tres lard W B Hays & Co; 25 bbls lard, Jones & L; 164 sks malt, Pier D & Co; 400 sks, 300 bbls flour, 116 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 25 tres lard, Walker C & Co; 31 g s hides, 7 calf do, 2 do sheep, 2 rolls leather, 1 sack hair, G N Hoffstott & Co; 59 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 19 bxs lard, J P Smith & Son; 99 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 79 sks rye, J Benedict; 340 do oats, H J McCracken; 169 do do, Bricker & Co; 221 do do, Brady & Co; 261 do malt, Frauenhiem; 200 sks, 500 bbls flour, W Bulgin & Co; 52 bxs jars, J D Strasburg; 37 do do, Enterheim & Co 42 bxs tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 5 bbls eggs, H C Crocker; 5 do do, J A Graff; 2 bxs d goods, D Gregg & Co; 1 car bones, Pittsburgh Fertilizing Co; Hovnier & Co; 80 sks, 10 bbls flour, Rhim & W; 25 bbls l ore, Davis C & Co; 1 car wheat, W Welsh & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

MANIFEST JUNIATA, August 5.—3 pkgs hh goods, on board; 10 bdls spokes, Workman & D; 57 pkgs furniture, 13 doz chairs, Henry Berger; 74 bxl furniture, 26 pkgs do, Chas Fairman; 2 bags feathers, J Craighead; 1 hawk, G D Nickel; 9 cows and calves, Wm McLain (on board); 1 horse, same; 1 bx, E D Gilmore; 14 bbls molasses, T C Jenkins; 30 do do, Johnston & C; 10 bxs c fruit, 14 bxs2 2 mb bxs, S S Marvin; 10 bls tow, Nicholson & T; 16 bdls iron, Moorhead & Co; 20 bdls hemp, Jno Flacker; 1 bx, S A Clark & Co; 12 bags p nuts, F H Hunter; 10 doz chairs, 12 pkgs furniture, Close S & Co; 200 tons delivered under way, Allison, Steubenville and Wheeling.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

James Gallagher's

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, fetruning with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. BROWN ..... W. H. BASSETT.

Bassett & Brown,

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS.

Graining and Glazing. No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on most reasonable terms.

LEGAL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the estate of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, deceased, having this day been granted to MRS. SARAH D. Williams and Thomas Williams, Jr., all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

THOMAS WILLIAMS, JR.,
Attorney-at-Law, No. 147 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh
JUNE 17, 1872. 18:129-T

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. jy23

Arthur Kirk,

AGENT FOR

Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders.

All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled at

No. 10 SEVENTH STREET (late Irwin), PITTSBURGH, PA.

Steam Heating

BY

HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.

Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to

GEO. W. BLAKE,

215 Centre Street, New York.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary yesterday, with two and a half feet in the channel. It is claimed by some that there was at least six inches more water than the new marks indicate. Weather cool and pleasant. Business at the landing, to use a common phrase, is about "played," and no improvement need be looked for until there is more water.

The Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, is the only arrival we have to record. The Juniata was due last evening and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Carrie Brooks, due here Saturday night, having failed to put in an appearance, it is safe to infer that she has gone below or is laid up at Wheeling.

A number of towboats have arrived, including the J. S. Mercer, Fairplay and Oil Valley.

The Baltic, with a tow of empty barges, is reported aground at the foot of Brown's Island, and, it is thought, she will have to remain there until there is more water.

—The following case is presented in the Eighth District Court of New Orleans: Madame Josephine Deenlr, colored, has instituted suit in this court against Jno. G. Benson, captain and owner of the steamboat Gov. Allen, claiming $75,000 for actual and exemplary damages. The facts of the case are simply these: M'me. Josephine being in the city of New Orleans, and, desirous to go to her plantation in the parish of Pointe Coupee, went on board the steamboat Gov Allen, plying between the ports of New Orleans and Vicksburg, and on account of her being a person of color she was denied the privilege of a stateroom in the cabin, or a seat at the table to take her meals on said boat. Josephine says she was forced to remain in a small compartment in the rear of said boat, without the common conveniences granted to the other passengers. That her meals were brought out to her to said place, after all the cabin passengers had finished their meals at the table and cabin. The petitioner adds that she was compelled to sit up at night, although a bed was offered to her on the floor of said boat, which she refused, for the reason that the place was public, and a place of passage for every one, and she could not, on account of delicacy, disrobe herself, or be exposed to the sight of every one. She therefore enters suit for the amount above stated, against Mr. Benson, under the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution of Louisiana, under the laws of the United States, and under the provision act No. 38 of the General Assembly of 1869.

—A letter to a prominent citizen from Lockport, New York, states that Mahan & Emerson's steamer canal boat Port Byron was there on her last trip, and had up to that time made four miles an hour with a cargo of 200 tons. The letter also states that three miles per hour was the best time made by competing boats, and that Buffalo merchants were jubilant over the Memphis patent, and that it would doubtless take the $100,000 cash prize.

—The Sioux City *Journal* of Tuesday says: The Silver Lake broke a shaft yesterday four miles below Fort Thompson. The Nellie Peck has been ordered to take off her cargo, and will reach there in the course of three or four days. The Silver Lake will then return to this city.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The fine New and Light Draught Passenger Steamer WEST VIRGINIA, PETER DONALDSON ..... Commander. Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent. 5622:64

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1627 Filbert street, Philadelphia, which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. jy20:v99

DR. A. SLEE, No. 284 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city as advertising. All forms of venereal diseases even in the most distressing and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, all which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Patients residence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 284 Penn street.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the sexual organs, and their prevention. A cure in all cases guaranteed, or money refunded. This diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:315

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"Books for the Million!" Who may marry, who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE: 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW TEA STOR

No. 44 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH.

DUTY OFF TEA.

A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to each Customer.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

(Established in New York, 1869.)

Have established a Branch House at No. 44 SMITHFIELD STREET, and have stocked it with the best and freshest importations of

New Crop Teas,

Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at THE LOWEST IMPORTERS' PRICES,

And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will

Retail Our Goods

To consumers at the lowest wholesale prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

New Goods added to stock daily.

Young Hyson, 50

HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Home-made bread, rolls, tea cakes and soda biscuits, at J. B. Hubley's, No. 195 Penn avenue.

The First Gun for Allegheny.—A grand ratification meeting to be held in Allegheny city is announced in our advertising columns. Let there be a good old fashioned turn-out of all Republicans on the North Side.

We direct the attention of our Dry goods dealers to the advertisement of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., in to-day's paper, giving a list of the Woolen Mills for which they are the selling agents.

This house disposes of the entire product of these Mills, and the well known quality and desirability of the Fullerton Plaid Flannels and Greenville Plaid Flannels, Blankets and yarns, and Oakdale Mills goods make it an item to the trade to know where to find them; and we can assure them of good treatment from A. S., & Co., whether purchasers of these Flannels or other Dry goods.

Buyers will also find at this house Bradley's, Mercer, Pittsburgh and the best makes of Eastern Flannels at mill prices, making the assortment unsurpassed in any market. Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon, & Co. offer a lot of all wool Barred Flannels, 4 years prices. Choice goods and a great bargain.

Fire in East Birmingham.

At nine o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from the upper story of the mould shop at the corner of Neville and Fifteenth streets, Birmingham. An alarm was sounded and the firemen were very prompt to respond, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, though not before the upper story of the building had been burned out.

The shop was a two story frame building and owned by Oliver Elliott, who manufactured moulds for glass and bottle houses. The loss amounts to about $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss Agnes L. Pitcairn, Cresson, Pa., 3c; Harry Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Thomas Archibald, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; James Scott, Wilkins, Pa., 3c; Miss E. M. Simpson, Brookiyn, N. Y., 3c; C. F. Earle, Chicago, Ill., 3c; John Mitchell, New Castle, Pa., 3c; Joseph R. Oxley, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Alex. Jenkinson, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Miss Julia Bailey, St. Clairsville, Ohio, 2c; M. E. Wilson, St. Clairsville, Ohio, 2c; J. E. Burns, Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Phillip Staub, Tiffin, Ohio, 1c; Joseph Morgans, Sand Patch, Pa., 1c; Alex. Richardson, New Castle, Pa., 1c; S. Seymour, Rock Print, Pa., 1c; Walter Furguson, Temperanceville, Pa., 1c; Dorrington & Bro., Temperanceville, Pa., 1c.

Amusements.

The Grand Central Park Menagerie and Circus yesterday pitched their mammoth tents in Union Park, Allegheny, and attracted a very large crowd. The exhibition in many features is really good, and well worthy of the liberal patronage which it received. To-day they move to this side, and to-day and to-morrow will give two exhibitions at the corner of Penn and Thirty-first street. The collection of animals which the exhibition has is well worth the price of admission. Some of them are to be found with no other show than the "Central Park," while the equestrian exhibitions and gymnastic feats are truly wonderful. But everybody should see it to appreciate it fully.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the City of Pittsburgh for the week ending August 4th, 1872:

Alcoholism, Intemperance, 2; Accident, 3, Accident, drowning, 1; Bronchitis, Acute, 2; Cholera Infantum, 20; Consumption, 4; Convulsions, 6; Congestion of Brain, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Debility, 1; Diarrhœa, 6; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Stomach, 1; Dropsy, Abdominal, 1; Fever, Scarlet, 1; Fever, Typhoid, 5; Inflammation of Bowels, 2; Inflammation of Brain, 4; Inflammation of Lungs, 1; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 1; Inflammation of Stomach, 2; Inanition, 4; Marasmus, 2; Measles, 1; Old age, 1; Paralysis, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year 27; from 1 to 2 18; 2 to 5 3; 5 to 10 2; 10 to 15 1; 15 to 20 1; 20 to 30 5; 30 to 40 5; 40 to 50 5; 50 to 60 4; 60 to 70 1; 70 to 80 2; 80 to 100 1.

Males, 59; Females, 36; White, 71; colored, 4; Total, 75.

Contempt of Court.

Yesterday morning in the United States Court the case of Alexander Hammer, was called up before Judge McCandless. General Blakely represented the defendant, and William Bakewell and H. B. Swoope appeared for Col. Roberts.

It will be remembered that Hammer was charged with contempt of Court in refusing to obey an injunction restraining him from infringing on a patent oil well torpedo, held by Colonel E. A. L. Roberts.

Witness testified in regard to the injunction being issued, and that they had seen the defendant applying the torpedoes after that time. Hammer then made a statement in which he said that if he was guilty of contempt of Court it was through ignorance.

Arguments were then made by the counsel on both sides, after which Judge McCandless sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, the costs of the prosecution, and to undergo a fine of two months imprisonment in the county jail.

News from a Missing Man.

About three months ago, Mr. Jacob O. Tinsman, a resident of Overton, Westmoreland county, disappeared from home, and had not been heard from until a few days since. He started from home on horseback, and went to Greensburg. From thence he took the train to this city, but after that nothing more was heard from him. Mr. Tinsman was a gentleman of wealth and respectability, and his sudden disappearance was surrounded with the utmost mystery, as there was no known reason for his so suddenly leaving home. Every effort was made by his friends to learn of his whereabouts, but without success. The matter was finally placed in the hands of Chief of Police Irwin, who advertised extensively throughout the West, sending photographs and descriptions of the missing man. A clue has at last been received by Chief Irwin, in the shape of a letter from Virginia City, Nevada, dated July 29th, which says that there is a man who has been there for two months, and goes by the name of Mould, who answers the description of Tinsman to a perfection. The writer seems confident of his identity. The information will be sent at once to Mr. Tinsman's family and friends.

Reading Room Ornamentation.

Among the recent improvements in the Monongahela House we notice that a very elegant and substantial writing table has been introduced into the sitting room, under a patent granted to Colonel J. S. Morgan, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The table is made of black walnut, beautifully panelled with rosewood, and finished with oiled walnut. It is a double desk, and supplied with patent inkstands from which the ink cannot be spilled. Along the centre between the two sides, runs an elevated piece of wood, which is furnished with advertisements from our leading firms. The cards, which are of glass, cleverly painted and of the brightest colors occupy various spaces—some larger and smaller than the rest. Among the advertisements are Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; Hussey, Wells & Co.; Anderson Woods & Co.; John Smith & Sons; A. Garrison & Co.; Hall & Speer; A. Finch & Co.; Fairbank Scales Co.; De Haven & Sons; Watson & Mosser, and others.

So thoroughly satisfactory has the table proved itself that the Colonel has received orders for another table in the Monongahela House, and also others for the Central Hotel, Union Depot and St. Clair Hotels and the Robinson House. We are glad to see that no advertisements are taken but those of representative firms, and that but few spaces are yet for disposal.

SAVED BY A CLOCK.

A Family Aroused by a Clock—Are Saved from being Suffocated by Robbers.

A family in East Liberty made a most remarkable escape, at an early hour on Sunday morning from a couple of robbers, and their lives and property were saved by a very small circumstance, which was nothing more than the ticking of a clock. The particulars of the affair are as follows:

Mr. John McMasters, a wealthy and prominent citizen, living on Highland avenue, retired to bed on Saturday night at about the usual hour. At half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning his wife was aroused by the clock, which was ticking at an unusually rapid rate. She awoke Mr. McMasters and asked him to inquire into the cause of the noise. He accordingly arose and commenced an investigation. The gas which was turned down had been blown out. A very strong odor of chloroform pervaded the room which, with the gas that was escaping, nearly suffocated the inmates of the room. Mrs. M. asked who was there, and just at that moment a man was seen to jump from a porch which was on a level with the room, and connected by a window with the ground below. Mr. McMasters staggered to the window and fired two shots at the retreating form with his revolver. By this time the gas and chloroform had so nearly suffocated him that he fell down. The family would doubtless all have perished had not assistance soon arrived. When help came it was found that Mrs. McMasters had fainted. They were all removed to another room and a physician called in who soon succeeded in restoring her to consciousness.

As soon as the bed-room had been sufficiently ventilated to permit of an investigation, it was ascertained that all of the diamonds and jewelry belonging to the family had been removed from the bureau drawers and placed upon the floor in order that they might be convenient to the thieves when starting. Had the thieves been left to themselves but a moment or two longer, they would have made way with the valuables.

It is supposed that when the thieves first commenced operations they attempted to stop the clock in order to have everything as quiet as possible. In this attempt they knocked down the pendulum which caused the quick, ticking noise that aroused Mrs. McMasters.

It is the height of folly to become bilious. Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts a preventive. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

The City Guager's Case—An Official Deposed—The New Officer Elected—The Park Question—New Improvements Ordered—Minor Matters of Business.

Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, August 5, 1872, pursuant to call of Special Committee appointed to examine and report in relation to matters in the City Guager's office.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Select branch was called to order at the usual hour by President Gross, the following members being present: Messrs. Ahl, Burgwin, Hoeh, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones E. P., Jones J. H., Lang, Lanfman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Schmidt, Smith, Thompson, Wainwright, Waring, Wilson, Zern, President Gross.

THE GUAGER DEPOSED.

President GROSS announced the object of the meeting.

Mr. PEARSON presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Thomas Irwin, City Gauger, setting forth that the gentleman was a defaulter to the amount of $728.56, and that he is entirely incompetent to discharge the duties of the office. The report was accepted and filed.

Mr. PEARSON also offered a resolution declaring the office vacant, and that the Councils now go into joint session to fill the vacancy. Carried. C. C. concurred.

THE PARK.

Mr. Riddell presented a communication from the Park Committee suggesting the appointment of two Committee men from the South Side, —one to be chosen from the upper end and one from the lower end of the plat, and the chair appointed T. J. Bigham and R. H. Brown. C. C. concurred.

The President read a resolution from the Fire Commissioners setting forth that they are unable to provide 500 feet of hose for the Market committee unless the Councils reimburse the department for the outlay in procuring said hose.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin the Fire Department were authorized to furnish the hose, the promise being given that they would be reimbursed.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. MORROW presented a petition for opening of Beech alley. Referred.

Mr. AHL offered an ordinance opening Mulberry alley from Seventeenth street to a point sixty feet of Eighteenth street. Passed.

Mr. E. P. JONES, a petition from administrators of estate of Daniel Duffey, for payment of money paid for opening of Moon street. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition for gas lamp a Franks-town avenue. Passed.

An ordinance amending ordinance for grading and paving of Reed alley. Passed. C. C. concurred.

Ordinance amending ordinance for 26-inch sewer on Exchange alley. Passed. C. C. concurred.

Ordinance amending ordinance for sewer on Thirty-sixth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river, passed. C. C. concurred. S. C. concurred in all other business of C. C.

Mr. PEARSON moved that C. C. be notified that S. C. was ready to meet them in joint session for the purpose of electing a City Gauger. Carried, and the Clerk proceeded to notify C. C.

S. C. then adjourned to the C. C. chamber.

After a short absence the members of S. C. returned to their chamber, but took up no new business.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.....President.
H. M. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

Called to order at 2:15 P. M., by President Oliver who stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of business from the Special Committee in reference to the City Guager.

The roll was called the following members answering: Messrs. Arthurs, Arensburg, Baum, Cameron, Campbell, Carroll, Deitrich, Dickson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Kurtz, Liebler, Mattern, Meyer, Morgan, McConway, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Patterson, Pender, Price, Ramsey, Riley, Schild, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Spreyer, Watson, Woodsaxper, Young, President Oliver.

While waiting on the report of the committee to come in from the Select branch, other business was taken up.

Mr. John Fleming presented a report from the Park Committee, asking that one member from the upper part of the Southside and one from the lower portion—all consolidated with the city, be added to the Committee. The report was approved and Messrs. Robert Brown, appointed by President Oliver and Mr. T. J. Bigham, by President Gross.

Mr. Fleming, from the Survey Committee, also presented a survey plans of the location of Thirty-third street and of Nelson street. Both of which were approved.

HERRON AVENUE.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented the following report:

To the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Retrenchment and Reform have had before them the petition of Thomas Shaw, charging certain irregularities on the part of city officials in the matter of the opening of Herron avenue, and after a thorough investigation and examination of all the witnesses, whose testimony is transmitted herewith, would respectfully

REPORT

that they find the charges contained in said petition, with the exception of the fact that the street has not been fully opened, are false in every particular, having not even the shadow of a foundation, in fact.

They find no blame is to be attached to any city official, nor to any member of Council.

They believe that Mr. Shaw, the complainant, was prompted in making his complaint by the statements of Mr. R. G. Atkinson, who admits under oath that he falsified.

Respectfully submitted,
W. B. NEGLEY, Chairman.
ROBERT LIDDELL,
J. M. GAZZAM,
ROBT. H. PATTERSON,
JAMES LIDDELL,

The report was adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the ordinance giving Epping, Carpenter & Co., the privilege to erect iron-clad as presented in S. C. It was read, and the provisions of the rules passed finally in C. C., the action of S. C., in being thus concurred in.

Mr. HARE, petition from Smith & Orr, for payment of $118.45, balance due on paving of Poplar alley. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. NEESON, an ordinance granting Mr. H. Alter privilege to erect an iron-clad in rear of 1011 Penn avenue. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING—A report from the Committee on Claims and Accounts, returning petition of Felix Rodgers, which should have gone to the Street Committee, and petition of Wm. Stratton for relief, which should have been referred to Viewers of Street improvements. Report accepted and petitions referred as recommended.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, presented business which was disposed of as noted: Ordinance amending an ordinance passed July 29, 1872, authorizing the construction of sewer on Thirty-sixth street. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules. An ordinance to amend ordinance for grading and paving of Reed alley so as to read an alley from Erin to Kirkpatrick streets. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules. Ordinance to amend an ordinance for a 20-inch pipe sewer on Exchange alley from Ninth to Tenth streets, so as to read from Garrison alley to Tenth street. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules. Ordinance for a three foot sewer on Elm street, from Wylie avenue to Fifth avenue. Passed to a third reading.

ANOTHER FROM THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. WATSON presented an ordinance that the Mayor be instructed to station policemen on the corner of Fifth and Sixth avenues, and Smithfield street, and on the corner of Virgin alley and Wood street, and also on the corner of Virgin alley at the corner of Grant street on the meeting days of Councils for the purpose of keeping horses and wagons, &c., off Smithfield street in front of City Hall from two to six o'clock, while Council is in session. (Laughter.)

Mr. YOUNG.—I move to amend by putting down the bark. (Laughter.)

The ordinance was laid on the table.

Mr. WATSON, petition for iron-clad, accompanied by ordinance granting Mr. James G. Weir, permission to erect iron-clad addition to his shop in Seventh ward. Petition accepted and ordinance passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Also petition for grading and paving of Woolsey alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Councils then went into joint session for the purpose of electing a city gauger.

Upon re-assembling the regular order of business was resumed.

Mr. ARTHURS, from the Street Committee, called up the ordinance for the opening of Mulberry alley, Seventeenth ward. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. WATSON, a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisance occasioned by the smoke-stack in the rear of Municipal Hall.

Mr. GAZZAM moved to amend, that the City Solicitor be instructed to examine and report to Councils in reference to the matter.

Mr. HARE—What's the City Solicitor got to do with smoke-stacks?

President OLIVER—He's the party to bring suit.

Mr. HARE—I move to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The Joint Session was called to order by President Gross, who stated they had met for the purpose of electing a City Guager to fill the vacancy occasioned by the deposition of Mr. Thomas Irwin.

On motion nominations were received, when Messrs. Geo. L. Larimer, Henry Rahe and D. M. Martin were named.

The clerks then called the rolls of the respective branches, the members voting *viva voce*. The result was:

Martin	49
Rahe	6
Larimer	15

The result was announced, and Mr. Martin declared duly elected, when Joint Session adjourned.

Peaches and Cream, vanilla, strawberry, chocolate ice cream and lemon water ice to-day, at J. B. Hubley's, Library Building.

OBITUARY.

Death of George Black, Esq.

Yesterday morning a feeling of profound and genuine sorrow was occasioned in our business and social circles by the announcement of the death of George Black, Esq., one of our most widely known representative business men, and one who was everywhere held in the highest esteem. The feeling which prevailed indicated in a marked degree the place he held in the esteem and affections of the people, and was a fitting testimonial of the recognized worth of one of our self-made and singularly successful citizens.

At the time of his death the subject of this sketch was in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The remote cause of his decease was a cold contracted in the early spring which settled into neuralgia in the head, and ultimately forming an abscess in his ear from which he suffered since April last more or less, and which finally superinduced congestion of the brain, from which he died. He leaves a widow and six children.

Mr. Black was born in Pittsburgh not far from old Fort Duquesne, in May 1815. He received something of a common school education, and at the age of fourteen years began to hew his way through the world. His mother an estimable widow lady, was largely dependent upon him for support, and the youth, with a willing heart and hand accepted the charge. After spending several years as boy and clerk in the office of Adams & Co., who at that time conducted a large forwarding business, the young man changed his base of operations and became one of the firm of D. Leech & Co., who had almost the exclusive transportation trade by canal and the Portage railroad, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In this position he had an opportunity for fully developing all those qualities of tact, prudence, and foresight united to an energy never tiring, that soon made him, though one of the youngest yet one of the foremost business men of the time. After mastering fully the details of the transportation trade he branched out in other directions and becoming associated with Mr. Robert Hays formed an additional partnership under the firm name of Hays & Black, with the control of a packet line between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. His enterprises prospered almost beyond expectation, and in a few years he became attracted toward the iron trade, which was then just fairly beginning to be appreciated around Pittsburgh. His inclinations in this directions were possibly somewhat more marked from his marriage with the estimable daughter of one of the heaviest iron founders of the time, Mr. Alexander Miller. At first his association with the iron interest was but slight, but gradually as the weight of years bore heavily upon his father-in-law, he was drawn closer to the trade, and thus learned it in every branch, so that when the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed, and the business of Leech & Co. thus in a large measure destroyed, he had become so thoroughly conversant with the new interest as to be enabled to employ his time and capital in it with profit. For a short time at this juncture he was undecided as a very flattering offer, a responsible and lucrative position was tendered him by the railroad company, the officers of which had a rare faculty in discovering the full merit of men. Mr. Black finally declined this offer and with Mr. Henry Lloyd, who had previously been associated with him in several business enterprises, organized the firm of Lloyd & Black, which for the past seventeen years has held a front rank among the leading iron manufacturers if the country. From this time he devoted his energies principally to the business of the now firm, and had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts and that of his partner richly rewarded. The most abundant success marked the history of the house and from his gains through this channel and from judicious investments in bank stocks and other securities, Mr. Black amassed a handsome fortune, being at the time of and for many years previous, to his death regarded as one of the wealthiest men in our community.

As a business man the deceased was noted for his methodical habits, which were sometimes remarkable, and which, added to a very tenacious memory, made every detail of his business, past or present, always as familiar to him as everyday facts. No detail, however trifling, escaped his observation, and yet this faculty interfered in no degree with the comprehensive business grasp of his mind. His perseverance was unbounded, and once a plan was fixed upon, no favorable means were neglected to bring about a favorable result. Though conducting an immense business and oft-times subjected to the sharpest competition, the integrity of the firm was never in the slightest degree questioned. No dishonorable tricks of trade were resorted to. Every action would bear the closest scrutiny—In a word, the firm of Lloyd & Black was the synonym for inflexible business integrity.

Outside of his business Mr. Black seldom mingled in public life—his nature being adverse to the notoriety which attached thereto. His only political record we believe is contained in the single term which he served as a member of Select Council from the Fifth ward, Allegheny—a position which he was only induced to accept though the earnest solicitation of the best citizens of the ward. He was a large stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad and for the past four years held the position of Pittsburgh Director. He was also director in the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and in the Safe Deposit Company, Peoples's National Bank, Merchants and Manufacturers and about a dozen of our home institutions. He had been raised in Pittsburgh, was in business, inclinations, in thought and feeling was a thorough lover of his town, using his influence always to develop her resources.

In private life, Mr. Black was a model of urbanity and fraternal courtesy. Those who knew him well seem never to tire recalling instances of the geniality of his spirit, his whole souled hospitality and thorough sympathy with everything that could make social life better and nobler. Few men had so many warm friends, who now recall his memory with the fondest affection, and in not a few instances in tears. Highly esteemed as he was in business circles, his life was excelled by the love which he gained from all with whom he came into intimate relationship.

Kindly in heart, affable at all times, ever ready to listen and to give practical aid and sympathy to the suffering, quiet and unostentatious, but extended in his charities, it is not to be wondered at that he seems, if possible, missed more in social life, and that his name recalls so many tender and grateful memories. During his lifetime he was a constant attendant at the First Lutheran Church this city, with his family, and contributed time and money with great liberality to the support of the church and all its interests. His record of practical Christian life here is full of suggestive lessons.

The career just closed is that of a true man; one who needs no other panegyric than is furnished by the facts of his every day life; one whose memory among those who knew him in life will ever be cherished and one whose example in all respects seems worthy of their highest emulation.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON will be here soon as a "star."

REV. MR. VANNOTE and family left for the sea shore last evening.

DR. SPRECHER and wife left yesterday for Saratoga via Niagara Falls.

MR. A. LAUFMAN, of East Liberty, lies rapidly away to Grand Rapids, to-day.

MR. JOHN S. RITENOUR, of the *Leader*, will while away a couple of weeks at his mountain home, Uniontown.

FRANK P. CASE, ESQ., does more hard work than any other ten men on the Republican Executive Committee.

MANAGER AIMES has returned from the East where he has secured for his Variety Theater the best stars traveling.

T. P. HOUSTON of this paper, like Walt. Whitman, will "celebrate himself" for the next four weeks in the mountains near Ebensburg.

R. G. ATKINSON, ESQ., threatens to sue the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for their libelious report on him to Councils yesterday.

MR. J. R. OXLEY proposeth to spread himself beneath the "umbrageous shade of a shady tree," at the Lootsdale camp-meeting, next week.

MR. GEORGE BLACK, whose obituary notice appears in another column, is a gentleman that will be greatly missed, by the enterprising men of this city.

THEODORE TILTON will please accept our thanks for a lithographic portrait of his friend Horace Greely. We will keep it sacred in remembrance of what he was.

MR. E. M. JENKINS, of Allegheny, is united with Messrs. Cook & Son, the great London tourists, in arranging a trip around the world. The estimated cost of such a trip is $1,500 in gold.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM REED, in command of the night watch at the Central Lockup, is a veteran policeman, and has been on the police force longer than any man in the city. It is twenty-seven years now since Capt. Reed first wielded a mace or presided over the "city-hotel." He went on the force first under Dr. Carr, about the time the Sixth ward was taken into the city. He was first-lieutenant of the force for seven years, and was afterward captain under Mayor Guthrie. At the close of the latter's administration, he was again appointed lieutenant of the police, and, two years after, he was re-commissioned captain of the watch. His latter career is familiar to our people. Altogether Captain Reed has occupied, and has ever preserved a fair and unblemished record in both public and private life, the position he now holds seventeen years.

The Central Park Menagerie and Circus.

This morning at eight o'clock this colossal and highly distinguished consolidated exhibition will leave Union Park, Allegheny, and proceed over Suspension Bridge to Penn street, down Penn street to the Point, along the Monongahela to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Ross, up Ross to Fifth avenue, out Fifth avenue to Pride, up Pride to Fulton, up Fulton to Wylie, down Wylie to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Market street, down Market to Penn, thence to the place of exhibition corner of 31st street. Remember—that the tickets for families and children are for sale at the regular prices at Pittocks & Co.'s book store, 5th avenue.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of their work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

The Singer

Universally acknowledged to be the standard sewing machine of the world.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

BREVITIES.

....The Grant street sewer has reached Fifth avenue.

....The conductors on the Pleasant Valley road are doing a driving business.

....Work on the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad is going forward rapidly.

....A lady at the circus, in Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday had her pocket picked.

....Work has been commenced on the lateral sewer on Twenty-first street, Birmingham.

....Over six hundred persons passed over the incline railways leading to Mount Washington on Sunday.

....The glass houses on the south side will be in full running order again the coming month; a good fall trade is anticipated.

....The Park Committee have decided to submit any ordinance for a Park to the people before it has been finally acted upon.

....The Temperance Alliance held a regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, but transacted no business of special public interest.

....Joseph Pearson, seventy-five years of age, has been missing from his home since Sunday, July 28, and his friends are anxious to hear from him.

....An alarm of fire was sounded from box 35 at half past six o'clock last evening caused by the burning out of a chimney. No damage was done.

....Attention is called to the meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee, which will be held to-day. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be forgotten.

....The ringing of the "big bell" about six o'clock last evening, was done in trying the alarm. Since the removal of the alarm it has been out of order several times.

....Work has been suspended at the Spring Garden avenue Rope-walk. Some thief on Saturday night stole the steam guage from the boiler and no steam could be raised until it was replaced.

....The grapes that are thrown around carelessly in front of vegetable stores instinctively cause persons to place their hands on their vests, and think how badly B. Gratz Brown had the c. morbus.

....On Saturday evening a boy about eleven years of age named William Bagel, was run over by a street car on the Ormsby Railway, at the corner of Twenty-first avenue and Sarah streets, breaking his left leg. Dr. Walters attended him.

....Yesterday afternoon two men named Christ Peters and Earnest Nibach got into a quarrel on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, during which Peters was stabbed in the shoulder. Nibach was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

....The gorgeous signs of the silver dollar swindlers no longer frighten horses, the engineers of those establishments having emigrated to Canada. The standard of morals is not so elevated as to prevent the peaceful pursuit of the swindling operations.

....All is not gold that glitters," by any means, as the young man said while passing down Penn avenue the other dark night, he attempted to pick up what he supposed to be a pair of Alaska diamond ear-rings. If he don't have the hydrophobia it will be because the cat was not mad.

....The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, at which Health Officer Hoch was instructed to construct a "dump-boat" for the use of night soilers. The Health Officer reported that during the month of July he had abated fifty-three nuisances. Bills to the amount of $25,219 were approved and ordered to be paid.

....A collector for the *Only* was making his rounds in the Ninth ward, yesterday afternoon, and approached an old Democrat who has not been particularly enthusiastic over the nomination of Greeley, and demanded his subscription. "I thought I told you after the nomination of Greeley not to bring that — around any more," said the straight-out-man. "Now I don't want you to forget this time." The collector departed a richer (by sixty cents) but a sadder man.

....President Commodore Kountz, of the Manchester Passenger Railway, has made a new Schedule for conductors, by which those who have been in service two years will hereafter receive $2.50 per day, one year $2.25, and those who have been on the road six months $2. This practical and generous way of regarding the relations between employer and employe, and rewarding the faithful, does credit as much to the heart as the head of the originator, and might be imitated with profit by the other roads.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL yesterday committed Reese Reese to jail for court to answer the charge of bigamy, in default of one thousand dollars bail.

IN the case of Charles Shiner, who was arrested in Allegheny for assaulting and stabbing Kate Parick, a hearing was had yesterday before Mayor Calhoun, and Shiner was held to court in one thousand dollars bail.

TWO informations were made before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Gotleib Zoniker, proprietor of a saloon in the third ward of that city, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday and keeping a gambling house.

AN information was yester day made before Mayor Callow by Elizabeth Aiken, ag ainst her husband, Thomas Aiken, whom she charged with felonious assault. The parties reside on Nixon street, and it is alleged that her husband abused Mrs. Aiken, and threw an ax at her. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

OWEN SULLIVAN made an information before Alderman O'Donnell against Edward Per cil, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. The defendant is a barkeeper in Dunn's saloon on Penn street, and it is alleged attacked Sullivan with a billet of wood, inflicting very severe injuries upon his head. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

YESTERDAY a hearing was had before Alderman O'Donnell in the case of Daniel Crowley and John McCabe, who are charged with larceny of $20 from the saloon of Henry Thompson. The boys are between thirteen and fourteen years of age. Crowley was committed to jail for court, and a commitment lodged against young McCabe who was in jail for court on a charge highway robbery.

YESTERDAY morning an unknown man went into the Mayor's office and reported that he had been robbed of seventy-five dollars on Sunday night. He said that while passing along Water street two men stepped up to him, and while one put his arm around his neck the other took his money. Detective Mesmer went with the man to investigate the matter, but ascertained nothing further. It is thought that, if robbed at all, it was in some other way while intoxicated.

YESTERDAY William Miller, James Thorn and Hugh M. Boyle, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information against Wm. McCarthy, Conrad Wagoner and Fred. Altnore, whom they charged with having committed a nuisance in hauling filth along Liberty street, they deposited at the foot of Point alley, near Duquesne Way, and which created a stench greatly annoying the people of that neighborhood and greatly detrimental to the health of the neighborhood.

YESTERDAY morning a hearing was had before Mayor Blackmore in the case of John White, who charged Cornelius Tomer with assault and battery. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago an affray occurred between the two parties in East Liberty, during which Tomer stabbed White. White made an information against Tomer, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. Tomer then made an information against white Whom he charged with assault and battery, alleging that he (White) commenced hostilities by striking the first blow. The Mayor held White for court in the sum of $300.

MATTERS IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., August 5, 1872.

The weather seems have made a change for this section, and instead of the warm, wet weather of the last month, we now have warm days and cool nights.

There has been and still is a good deal of dysentery in town, mostly in the eastern parts. There have been five deaths of children from the disease, which has almost become epidemic.

Town was very quiet during July when the farmers were watching for favorable weather to secure their harvest, and during that harvest month we had more rain than during any other month in the last year and a half. Fall crops exceed in growth anything I have heretofore noticed.

There are fifteen prisoners in our jail, two on a charge of rape—and the others on minor charges of larceny and the like. There are also a large number of bail cases to appear at the next term of Court. Taking the number of criminal cases under consideration and for various other reasons, the members of our bar decided to have no *civil cases* at our next term of Court. I hear that the Green county bar has done the same, which will give the President Judge. Hon S. A. Gilmore, considerable more time to thoroughly examine the criminals coming before him.

The election of the members of the Fayette Bar should be sustained for the very best of reasons, for there are nearly a thousand cases on the docket in the Prothonotary's office that might be tried within a year if the attorneys and court were willing and able.

The fact is, our court is so far behind with business that parties who have good cases would rather lose small amounts than bring suit and wait four or five years for their cases to come before court in its regular turn. Ruling a case out for arbitration amounts to nothing in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, as either party may appeal. We know of no remedy for our troubles, and can only wait for time to work a change. There are many persons throughout this county dissatisfied with the nomination of Taylor for Congressman from this District (the Twenty-first) on account of his having withdrawn from the canvass two years ago.

We hope that, with harmony in the ranks of the Republican party of this district, we will, without difficulty, elect our candidate. Many Democrats utterly refuse to swallow Greeley and exchanged into Liberal Republicans, but the majority have taken him straight. S. Y.

Kenwood Boarding School, for boys only, twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, enters upon its eighteenth year September 10th. The number is limited to about thirty, and with its three competent teachers thorough instruction is secured. In respect of beauty of location, extreme healthfulness and home features, Kenwood School has no superior. For catalogue giving full information, address CHAS. JACOBUS, A. M., Principal, New Brighton, Pa.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Echoes from the Churches—A large increase to the fold in the Smithfield M. E. Church.

The pleasant weather and the mitigation in the intense heat which has prevailed for the past few weeks, had a marked influence in largely increasing the attendance at the churches on Sunday, and possibly also adding much to the interest of the exercises; among church folk, that part of devotion that consists in attendance at the sanctuary on the Sabbath, is rendered considerably more comfortable, with the thermometer at 75° than with the mercury hovering around the nineties,—a proposition that found its proof in Sundays augmented congregations.

In some of the churches evening services, which had been suspended, were resumed, and in one or two instances there were services of a more than ordinary interesting character. First among them was that in the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning. The occasion had been set apart as the time for the reception of the candidates for membership who had faithfully passed through a six month's probation, as prescribed by the discipline of this denomination. As the members of the congregation took their places in the auditorium, general surprise was manifested at a transformation which had been wrought around the pulpit, which commonly represents the essence of plain simplicity, but in this instance, was almost concealed beneath a mass of festooned evergreens and beautiful fragrant flowers—seeming a bank of verdure, laden with the hidden sweetness of summer. The decoration was very gracefully arranged, and formed a most pleasing departure from the established order of affairs—a departure that was all the more mysterious from the fact that neither pastor nor people (except the few silent workers) knew to whom praise should be accorded. It was a genuine surprise, but judging from the comments of the congregation none the less agreeable.

The regular services were preceded with a voluntary by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Hughes, which was followed by the usual exercises preliminary to the sermon. The pastor, Rev. A. B. Leonard, then delivered a pointed, practical discourse, in which he referred to the duties pertaining to membership in the Christian church, and impressed upon the candidates before him something of the sacredness of the vows they were about to make. The sermon, which was the main service of the morning, occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and at its conclusion the candidates, seventy in number, were ranged around the altar, and questioned in accordance with disciplinary rule, after which each was formally received into the fold, in conformity to the simple ceremony prescribed for such occasions. The services throughout were of a most impressive character, and made a good impression upon all in attendance. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and though the ceremony extended somewhat beyond the usual time, it was not interrupted by the withdrawal of any one from the place. Nearly all the new members received were young folks, the majority of whom were the fruits of an extended "revival" meeting which occurred in the church last fall. It is said this is the largest number ever taken into the church at one time except in one instance—that being when seventy-one persons were received, during the pastorate of the Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., now of North Avenue Church, Allegheny. Old Smithfield," as it is familiarly known, will long have occasion to remember the pleasant episode